The Press and Tribune.

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

UP COUNTRY.

We print on the third page of to-day's paper an animated letter from an up-country correspondent, that is worth reading.

"OLD ABE."

Hon. Abe Lincoln passed through this city yesterday *en route* for Milwaukee, where he is to deliver the annual address before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society. We captured the manuscript and shall print the address in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA.

The Republicans and Anti-Lecompton men of California have fused at last; but possibly so late that they will not save themselves from defeat thereby. They *hope* to do what they might certainly have done, had they been wiser a month ago. As it is, Baker and McKibben will give the common enemy an awful scare, if nothing more.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

On the first of July last the directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway commenced the work of finishing up their line, fifty-six miles, between Janesville and La Crosse Junction. With side tracks, connections with other roads, &c., the whole amount of road to be built was sixty-three miles. The road had nearly all been previously graded, but by many it was supposed impossible to complete the work by the first of October, when the Company determined it should be finished. The late severe storm on the lake has delayed its completion five days beyond the specified time, as several vessels loaded with iron for the road were driven out on the gale. They have all now safely arrived, and the line will be completed on Wednesday next. A grand opening celebration is set down for the 12th, and the road will be opened for business and regular freight and passenger trains will commence running on the following Monday, October 17th.

It is impossible to estimate the value of this new avenue of commerce to our city. It passes directly through the heart of Wisconsin, and will afford our merchants facilities for direct trade with the citizens of that State which must prove of the greatest advantage to every department of business. Our dealers can not only reach the fine agricultural portions of that State, but from Fond du L c, steamers on Lake Winnebago and the Wolf and Fox rivers will give us access to the lumber districts, and doubtless a large trade will spring up between them and our city. We trust our merchants will be wide awake to the advantages which the opening of this line will confer upon the city, and that they will adopt efficient means to secure them.

The Disastrous Engagement of the Pelho.

The American Merchant's View of the Fight.

Bullying and Blundering of the British.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER NEEDLESSLY COMMITTING HIS GOVERNMENT.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

SHANGHAI, July 13, 1859

So far as we may be supposed competent to speak of the events of the evening, the most interesting Chinese empire is likely, for some time to come, to be the theatre towards which the eyes of the civilized world will be turned with the most intense interest. England France and the United States, have, of course, we shall, like them, be treated as enemies, and our puissant Minister will only have to return home with all his "blushing honors thick upon him."

The French fleet and their minister have returned to this place. Several of the wounded have died since they came in. The battered remnants of the British fleet are near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang. Their own boat—say they have not in many years met with so signal a repulse. The whole thing seems to have been the result of arrogance and fool-hardiness. It's a sad lesson. The English imagine the Russians had assisted the Chinese in preparing and defending the forts. The Chinese say their forces were commanded by a Mongolian general of great skill and prudence, named Ling-quh-sing.

It is to be hoped that our government will look closely into the conduct of our minister and commanders, and if they have violated the neutrality of our flag, severe censure should be visited upon them and punishment. The result of all this is that the English and French treaty with the Chinese has proved a humbug, and the relations are the same between the countries now that they were the month commencement of the Canton war. We anxiously await further developments, hoping they may not be as bad for us as the madness and folly of our representatives here deserve. G. W. F.

Death of Mr. Isambert K. Brunel, Engineer of the Great Eastern.

[From the New York Times, 28th.]

By the Circassian, arrived at St. Johns yesterday, we are informed of the death, from paralysis, on the 15th inst., of Mr. Isambert Kingdom Brunel, the illustrious engineer. He was an eulately of French descent, his father, Mark Isambert Brunel, who was also renowned in the same science, being a native of Rouen. Isambert, the son, was born at Portsmouth, England, in the year 1806, where the elder Brunel was employed in constructing the docks of that famous sea port and arsenal. While very young he was sent to France and educated at the College of Caen, in Normandy. On his return to England, in 1826, he was engaged to assist his father in the construction of the Thames Tunnel, of which he was resident engineer. During the progress of this stupendous work he was, on several occasions, exposed to imminent danger from the irruption of the water, especially in 1828, when, being surprised by the current about six hundred feet from the mouth of the tunnel, he was seized by the water and thrown upon the beach, sustaining however, but little injury.

Some years before the completion of the tunnel, namely, in 1835, he was appointed to construct the Great Western Railway, upon which he employed all the resources of science, and displayed a skill as an engineer which was never before and has never since been equaled. The famous Box Tunnel, on this road, was entirely his work. The longest suspension bridge in England, with the single discrepancy in the valuation, was designed and built by him. He assisted Mr. Stephens in floating and raising the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges, one of the most difficult enterprises on record. Richard Leary gaged in the construction of the Tuscan end of the Sardinian Railway, and during the late war with Russia was employed to construct and organize the Hospital of Renkioi, situated on the Dardanelles, and intended to afford accommodation to 60 less than three thousand sick and wounded at one time. These are only a portion of the land works to which he has devoted himself. Most of the large docks as all the principal seaports of Great Britain were constructed or completed by him. Nor was his genius confined to railroads, bridges and tunnels. He was also the constructor of the Great Western, the first colossal steamship which traversed the Atlantic, and whose arrival in the waters of our bay will be well remembered by many of our readers. That famous ship was then considered a monster of the deep, being 236 feet in length by 35 feet 6 inches in breadth. Since that time the Great Britain, the Persia, and all of the Collins' line, have exceeded her in length, especially the Persia, which is 290 feet long. The Great Eastern is nearly three times her length, and to this last crowning work of ocean navigation Mr. Brunel's fame is also intimately attached. He was originally opposed on this side of the Atlantic to the idea he was her builder, but such is not the case. Mr. Scott Russell designed her lines and constructed the hull of the ship, and considered himself responsible for her merits or defects, as a piece of naval architecture. He is also responsible for the paddle wheels and engines of 1,000 horse power, by which she is propelled. But Mr. Russell acknowledges that it is to Mr. Brunel, as the Company's engineer, that the original conception is due of building the mammoth ship. The idea of using two sets of engines and two propellers, was also his. It was his idea, also, to introduce a cellular feature, like that at the top and bottom of the Britannia Bridge, into her construction. These are the main characteristics which distinguish the Great Eastern from other ships, and these are Mr. Brunel's. The launching of the ship, her rigging and masting, her cabins and her outfit, were under Mr. Brunel's superintendence. Besides the ire ght which will be felt at his death—involving, as it does, such a loss to engineering science—it must naturally be a source of grief and sorrow to his friends, and fellow artists in the construction of the monster vessel, but to the public at large, in England and in this country, who share so much interest in her success, that he was not spared to witness it, and be a living partaker in her renown. He was not able to be on board of her at the exciting time of her liberation from the Thames, and her triumphal progress till she emerged into the Channel. Possibly he heard of the disastrous explosion on board, a short period before his decease, but the dispatch which informs us of his death contains no particulars.

Mr. Brunel was elected in 1820 a member of the Royal Society. He was also an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a member of Arts; and a member of the Astronomical, Geological and Geographical Societies of England. He received from Louis Philippe, some years since, the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Commercial Effect of the Probable Chinese War.

The prospect of a new war with China attracts some attention. It is likely that the new war between the maritime powers of Europe and the Chinese Empire will be very different from the wars of 1842 and 1857. It will be prosecuted with more vigor, and peace will not be made except at Pekin, after a struggle which cannot but be severe. Of the issue of the contest no one can entertain a doubt, however long a period of strife may last. The Allies are greatly sure to be victorious in the end, and the first condition of the peace, we may feel certain, will be the payment of a large indemnity by the Chinese. This indemnity, if large, as it must be, will probably exercise a marked effect on the money markets of the world. During the past eight or nine years $300,000,000 have been shipped in gold from this country to Europe. Of this large amount nearly the whole has gone to France and Germany, especially to France, where it has been exchanged for silver; this silver has been shipped to India and China, where it now remains. The same remark may be made of the Australian gold, of which some $350,000,000 have been added to the circulation of the world since 1849; the gold has for most part gone to Continental Europe, where it has taken the place of silver in general circulation. It is probable that not less that $450,000,000 of silver have been thus liberated and sent to China and India within the past ten years, to pay for teas, silks, spices and other Asiatic products. In the present condition of trade there seems very little prospect of getting this silver out of Asia and into commercial circulation again by any ordinary process

The British are forcing their manufactured goods upon India as fast as they can—with very trifling success thus far. We are steadily increasing our shipments of domestic goods, hardware, etc., etc., to China; but the amount thus far is so inconsiderable, and the consumption of tea and silk increases so rapidly, with the increasing population and prosperity of China, the balance of goods always remains heavily in favor of China, and keeps up the drain of silver thitherward. It is possible that this war may somewhat correct the anomaly. If the Chinese were made to pay the expenses of the war and an indemnity, the whole in silver—say $250,000,000—the money markets of the commercial nations would be essentially relieved; and if an entry were once secured to the interior towns of China, it stands to reason that a market would be found for some European and American products which would be a good substitute for silver.

Lehigh County Fair, Pa.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 29.—The Lehigh County Agricultural Association is now holding its eighth annual fair at this place. The display of agricultural implements, fruits, vegetables, &c., is very extensive. About 20,000 persons were present to day, being the largest number ever collected by a county fair in this section of the State.

Col. John W. Forney delivered the address.

Receipts of Flour and Wheat at the West.

In the following table, we give the receipts of flour and wheat at the principal receiving points at the West during the past week, compared with the receipts of the week previous:

	LAST WEEK.		PREVIOUS WEEK.	
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.
Chicago	22,211	451,276	20,134	384,400
Milwaukee	6,965	246,175	6,162	210,661
St. Louis	7,000	94,000	7,000	72,000
Cincinnati	14,000	28,167	11,624	27,907
Toledo	1,000	60,000	14,000	170,000
Cleveland	11,000	40,000	9,937	44,000
Detroit	20,542	33,741	22,793	29,711
Total	113,641	953,359	104,650	1,112,679
Total wheat and flour, bu.		1,522,119		1,696,929

The above shows a falling off, during the past week, of 203,708 bushels of wheat, and flour reduced. It will also be seen that the receipts at Chicago alone, during the past two weeks, are considerably over one-third of the entire receipts at the West.

THE CITY.

THE DEAD HOUSE.—The new dead house at the cemetery is finished.

PERSONAL.—Jno. W. Brooks, Esq., President of Michican Central R. R., and Hon. Geo Green of Iowa are at the Richmond.

☞ We are under renewed obligations to the courteous messengers of the American Express Company for early copies of Cincinnati papers.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board will probably adjourn its session to-morrow afternoon, having filled out the round week.

THE WEATHER.—We seem to have entered upon our improved fall styles of weather. Yesterday was superb.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Recorder's Court comes in session on Mandoy next with a liberal docket of the usual classes of patients.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—John Engleka, a young man residing in this city, was seriously injured by a charge of shot passing through his right arm, on a gunning excursion on Tuesday last.

VESTIGES OF THE FAIR.—The lumber of the fences, stalls and edifices of the National Fair were sold at auction on the grounds yesterday afternoon. *Sic Transit.*

☞ H. D. Colvin, Esq., of the United States Express Company, has our thanks for copies of the San Francisco papers of the 15th inst., of Mr. Isambert Kingdom Brunel, the illustrious engineer. He was an eulately of French descent, his father, Mark Isambert Brunel, was also renowned in the same science, being a native of Rouen. Isambert, the son, was born at Portsmouth, England, in the year 1806, where the elder Brunel was employed in constructing the docks of that famous sea port and arsenal. While very young he was sent to France and educated at the College of Caen, in Normandy. On his return to England, in 1826, he was engaged to assist his father in the construction of the Thames Tunnel, of which he was resident engineer. During the progress of this stupendous work he was, on several occasions, exposed to imminent danger from the irruption of the water, especially in 1828, when, being surprised by the current about six hundred feet from the mouth of the tunnel, he was seized by the water and thrown upon the beach, sustaining however, but little injury.

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The greatest number of interments upon any one day was upon the 26th, being 27; the least was one, upon the 12th.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—We learn that yesterday T. L. Miller, Esq., in behalf of the insurance companies represented by him in this city, paid over to Messrs. W. Lull and T. M. Avery, as losers in the late serious fire in the West Division, sums amounting, in the aggregate, to over twenty-five thousand dollars. It is a very consoling sequence to being burned out when underwriters come forward thus promptly. Mr. Miller represents a list of companies with whom, however, such prompt deeds are proverbial. "Honesty is the best *policy*" in business, as is good a saying now as ever, but a very comfortable "policy," after being burned out, is one that covers its own face with the ready coin. We make this acknowledgment with pleasure, as on the sunny side of insurance.

FOUND DROWNED AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER.—The body of a man unknown was taken from the river at its mouth yesterday. The remains were those of a man apparently about 30 years old, five feet five inches in height, dark brown hair, dark moustache and goatee, high forehead and blue eyes. He was dressed in a buff vest, white shirt, black cravat, black cloth pants, sewed calfskin boots with red tops. He had no coat on. There was nothing found upon him which could give any clue to his identification.

The body has been placed in the Dead House, and any information relative thereto will be furnished by S. B. Berry, undertaker, Washington street, near LaSalle.

An inquest was held by Coroner James, and a verdict given found drowned.

ENCOURAGING PRICES.—At a real estate sale under the hammer of James A. Marshall, Esq., at the north door of the Court House yesterday, the following were lots and prices:

A lot on Washington street, next to the Colby House, forty feet front, $265 per foot.

Two lots in block 188 on State street, 47x165 feet, with house on each, $250 per foot for one and $220 per foot for the other.

Lots 10 and 11, block 3, Jones' Addition, on Michigan Avenue, 55x150 feet, $80 per foot.

Lot 10, block 4, on Indiana Avenue, $70 per foot.

The condition of payment being one-half down, the balance in one and two years, these prices are certainly very remunerative, considering the stringency of money.

An Hour on the Burnt District.

We visited the blocks in the West Division yesterday afternoon which were swept by the fearful conflagration of a week or two since. The tokens are fast-springing and abundant that not far-distant is the entire restoration of that section, which will be rebuilt in a better manner than before, the latter the usual result in city fires of such magnitude.

The quarter of our city referred to will from its location be most noted for its manufacturing establishments, and indeed that prestige had been already earned before the fire which within four blocks space destroyed such extensive industrial enterprises as the Lead Works, Vulcan Foundry, Hydraulic Mills, and the Machine shops of Mason & McArthur. As we considered these the more serious part of the loss in the late disaster, looking at their relation to the manufacturing reputation of our city, we were yesterday glad to see among some of these, tokens of a vigorous vitality, which will soon reproduce them on their former sites.

Within a day from the time of the fire, F. W. Blatchford, Esq., had thrown a high fence about the smoking ruins of his noble structure the Lead Works, as well to guard from temptation the eager cories of the junk dealers who would find plump picking around the destroyed edifice, as to prepare for a vigorous attack upon the debris to rear again the walls of the Lead Factory. Their experiment has proven that the Chicago Lead Works were not more happily located as regards themselves, but as a convenience and advantage to our entire business public. Mr. Blatchford has already completed a temporary structure where he has fully resumed business in all its branches, of Lead Pipe, White Lead and other manufac ured products of this staple. Meanwhile a large gang of workmen are digging and delving in rich lead diggings within the walls of the ruins, where shot and sheet and pipe lead lately

"In one red burial blent,"

come out in confused and struggling masses. We looked into this area of ashes and desolation. The cellar of the factory was a deep one. It was nearly filled with rubbish, from which nearly everything combustible had burned away. Everything attests the seething heat of that furnace. The massive stone walls are rent and ragged and burned white. Solid machinery and castings, broken and twisted, bear evidence of having been actually fused. The late magnificent steam engine is now old iron. Fortunately the smoke stack and boilers were in an outer building and are comparatively uninjured, it is believed. The work now more immediately in progress is with a view to an adjustment of losses with the Insurance Companies, but it is all preparing the way for the new Lead Works.

Further north on Clinton street, Henry Warrington we saw yesterday busy with a gang of workmen, raising the frame for the new foundry and boiler shop of the Vulcan Iron Works, and just above, at prices varying from one dollar and twenty five cents to five dollars the ream, and envelopes ranging at prices from one dollar and fifty cents to five dollars per thousand, Paper by the quire and envelopes by the package will be sold equally low. Don't forget that D Darlington street is the place to buy paper and envelopes at the lowest rates. sep26-6t

G. Mirasole's Dancing Academy is now open. The first series will be given next Tuesday evening, Oct., 4. The light Guard Band is engaged. sep27-3t

GAS FIXTURES.—The best stock in the city, and richest patterns, can be found at our show room, 47 and 49 State street, up stairs.
sep12-1m BROWN & WILDER.

☞ Housekeepers will find the Fruit Cans that have stood the test *for five years*, at the sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, 47 State street.
sep24-1w

SINGERS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, 66 Lake street. sep23-5w

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 153 Lake st.
sep27-1y

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Comericaine!! La Orleans Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejer De La Habana!!!! Choice and select brands of Cigars just received by D. W. Corbin & Co., 65 South Clark street. Try them.

STOVE WORK.—Stoves blacked and set up at very short notice. Leave your orders with Van Schaack, 47 State street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle. Sep20-1m

☞ Singer's Tailoring and Leather Sewing Machines at Reduced Prices, 66 Lake street.
sep23-3w

MARRIED.

On Thursday, sept. 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Mr. JUDSON M. W. JONES, formerly of Troy, N. Y., and HARRIET E. R., second daughter of H. W. Snow, Esq., all of this city.

In this city, Wednesday evening, 28th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Rov, Mr. LEVI BABBITT of San Anselmo, Texas, and Miss MARY M. BUSH, of Chicago.

DIED.

Sept. 29th, GEO. E., son of Edward P. and Ann E. Burlingame, aged 4 months.

An Insolent Sheriff.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Wm. Bross, one of the proprietors of this paper, was summoned to appear as a juror in the Circuit Court. Mr. Bross, who is a very busy man, and who has no time to waste in the Court House, sent word to the Court that he could not attend. Thereupon the Sheriff sent a deputy to his office, who informed him that unless he appeared in person he would be fined $50. Mr. Bross then went to the Court House, and was informed by the Sheriff that he must pay $5 or be locked up. Mr. Bross refused to pay the money, and was thereupon locked up in the Sheriff's office. Mr. Bross then sent for his counsel, and was released on bail. The case will be brought before the Court to-day.

The Sheriff receives for the board of his 75 prisoners, he spends hardly $7.50 cents a day, and hence pockets $30 every day.

There are no other expenses for cooking or attending, as all this work is done by the prisoners. Those of the prisoners that can possibly help it, do not eat this swill, and it is taken back to Sheriff Gray's farm, with which he feeds his cows and from where the proceeds are returned again to jail in the shape of milk and sold to the prisoners twice a day at 25 cents a gallon. Of course those that have a little money left, make this their principal food, as there is no other way left to them and the word of a prisoner is seldom heard of and believed.

We understand that in Bridewell they get better food than we, and the city only gives fifteen cents a day.

We have given you, Messrs. Editors, the above facts as they exist, and wish you to expose them and put the blame on those who deserve it. Yours truly,

SEVERAL PRISONERS.

Board of Supervisors.

FOURTH DAY.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported favorable to paying D. Simon $4 for taking an insane pauper to Jacksonville, and $15 to Dr. Fisher for medical services. Concurred.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported rejecting the proposition of Kelly & Co., to furnish the county with coal, and that the charge of favoritism made by Kelly & Co., against Star Foote are without foundation. Concurred.

The same Committee reported favorable to paying sundry bills, amounting to $1,373.18. Concurred.

The Committee on Judiciary reported favorable to furnishing each town with an additional ballot box. Concurred.

The same Committee made the following report:

To the Board of Supervisors of Cook County:—Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred the report of Wm. L. Greene, of School commissioner, with regard to money received by him for fines, &c., having had the matter under consideration, beg leave to report, that they find he has received the sum of $94 56, from different sources, and that he has submitted to your committee reports of sundry Justices of the Peace, to wit:

C. A. J. Miller	$ 11 00
C. DeWolf	407 17
Wm. Johnston	43 00
J. A. Mokington	413 84

amounting in all to $869 07; and that the several Justices of the Peace have reported to him as follows, to wit, as follows: C. DeWolf, $456.54, he ag uncollected fines; C. H. Miller, $413.00. We therefore submit the following and the said Justices be required to pay over the money in their hands, and the balance as soon as collected. All of which is respectfully submitted. WM. P. GRAY, Chairman.

The Committee on Court and Jail Accounts reported favorable to the payment of the following bills:

J. Gray, Sheriff—Dieting, committing and discharging prisoners	$445.90
Marcus & Hall—Jail furniture	44.00
T. Severns—Bailiff Superior Court—Circuit Court	47.50
Circuit Court	47.50
W. Witt—Taking Dorsey to jail	3.00
Ira Snow—Attending Circuit Court	7.50
W. Hall—Summoning three Justices	4.50
W. Hall—Breakfast twelve hours	4.00
Harrison House—Boarding Juries	12.00
T. Hastings—Mattresses and straw	18.18
T. Severns—Bailiff Superior Court	47.50
D. T. Wood—Attending Superior Court	9.00
J. Pay—Attending County Court	9.00
J. Green—Summoning two Juries	30.00
J. Gray—Attending Circuit Court	47.50
J. Granger—Three gallows weights	11.20
Burt & Hall—Rope for upper and the jackets	42.42
D. T. Wood—Bailiff Circuit Court	47.50
J. Gray, Sheriff—Attending Superior Court	41.00
Henry Dodge, Deputy Sheriff	47.50
Henry Dodge, Bailiff Circuit Court	47.50
H. Scott—Attending Superior Court	9.00
James Taylor	47.50
S. Bailey, Deputy Sheriff	47.50
A. Sutton, Bailiff Superior Court	9.00
J. G. G. Chilliott, attending sale	62.00

The same Committee rejected the following bills:

Shiels's Guards, attending the execution of Stark.....$35.00
Thomas Brown, boxes to attend Nick Stark.....20.00
Hovington, burger hire, subpoenaing witnesses.....5.00
Hovington, burger hire.....Seven.....3.00
J. Gray, Sheriff, subpoenaing witnesses.....19.00
Hubal's & Smith, burger hire.....Seven.....21.00

The following is the report of the Committee on

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

Your Committee, on Equalization of Taxes, to whom was referred the Assessment Roll of the several towns of the county having had the same under advisement by leave to report that there appears to be a great discrepancy in the valuation of real estate by the Assessors of the different towns of the county. Your Committee would recommend that the assessment of West Chicago be amended (so as to reduce it in the aggregate to 20 per cent. on the Assessors' valuation of the real estate.)

Your committee would further recommend that for the purpose of equalizing all the assessment rolls of the County, there be added to the valuation of the assessors on the real estate as follows:

To the town of Lemont 20 per cent, to New Lenox 20 per cent, to Frankfort 35 per cent, to Niles 10 per cent, Bremen 35 per cent, Palos 15 per cent, Lake 5 per cent. And further to recommend the aggregate on the following towns: Lyons 20 per cent, Proviso 20 per cent, Evanston 15 per cent, Worth 10 per c nt, Elk Grove 25 per cent, Hyde Park 10 per cent, and confirm the assessment of all the other towns, and in the opinion of your Committee the arrangement will cause all the towns to bear a just relation to each other in their valuation.

S. PENNYPER.

The report was accepted.

It was resolved to submit the election for Warden at the Poor House, rice Rommeis resigned, this morning at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Supervisor Speer,

Resolved, that the Finance Committee have full authority to examine all the books of the County Treasurer, with reference to a settlement of his accounts, and report the same to this Board.

Adjourned to Friday morning.

FIRST PREMIUM PENMANSHIP.—We understand that Prof. Sloan of Sloan's Commercial College, has made arrangements to publish his new system of First Premium Penmanship. The public will be sure to realize in it a system of business penmanship, that will be at once plain, rapid, and practical. No flourishing, nor any of those useless and absurd "attachments" which spoil good writing and render it ridiculous, will tarnish this new system. It will be easily acquired by both youth and adult.

We will also add that to be able to write a good hand is not only a great accomplishment, but a valuable acquisition, and if the new system produces all the results promised (of which we have no doubt,) Prof. Sloan will have been the originator of a great public benefaction.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones & Co., 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and as prices to suit the times.

☞ A friend of ours hinted that our coat was getting somewhat *seedy*; we concurred, and not being able to afford a new one, we took our old one to Cook & McLain's Premium Dyeing, Scouring and Repairing Establishment, 148 Dearborn street, and are now, apparently, encased in new broadcloth. Let our friends "go and do likewise," and the Cook & Sedies will please not forget No. 123 Clark street, when they have any soiled or faded garments to be cleansed and dyed.

A GREAT DESIDERATUM.—The best oil to burn in Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamps. If you wish to see an oil that will burn without odor, and that one half of a pint will burn twelve hours, giving a light equal to eight candles, call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, and ask for Boston Kerosene, for which we are the Agents. The trade supplied at Boston prices, daily arriving freight and exchange. Remember the place, 126 Clark street.
sep29-2w

STATIONERY.—Messrs. McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street, have now in store an extensive stock of writing paper and envelopes of every description, comprising cap, bill, letter and note paper, at prices varying from one dollar and twenty five cents to five dollars the ream, and envelopes ranging at prices from one dollar and fifty cents to five dollars per thousand. Paper by the quire and envelopes by the package will be sold equally low. Don't forget that D Darlington street is the place to buy paper and envelopes at the lowest rates. sep26-6t

G. Mirasole's Dancing Academy is now open. The first series will be given next Tuesday evening, Oct., 4. The light Guard Band is engaged. sep27-3t

GAS FIXTURES.—The best stock in the city, and richest patterns, can be found at our show room, 47 and 49 State street, up stairs.
sep12-1m BROWN & WILDER.

☞ Housekeepers will find the Fruit Cans that have stood the test *for five years*, at the sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, 47 State street.
sep24-1w

SINGERS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, 66 Lake street. sep23-5w

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 153 Lake st.
sep27-1y

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Comericaine!! La Orleans Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejer De La Habana!!!! Choice and select brands of Cigars just received by D. W. Corbin & Co., 65 South Clark street. Try them.

STOVE WORK.—Stoves blacked and set up at very short notice. Leave your orders with Van Schaack, 47 State street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle. Sep20-1m

☞ Singer's Tailoring and Leather Sewing Machines at Reduced Prices, 66 Lake street.
sep23-3w

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVER, *Advertising Agent*, 63 *Dearborn-st is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jal-1694-y

WANTED—A Situation as Miller by a German who is well acquainted with the construction of American Mills and the treatment of French stones. Apply by letter to C. MANS, care of Press and Tribune. se30x2t

TO RENT—Three Houses on West Lake street, containing seven rooms each, &c., at $180 per annum each. Apply to J. M. PARKER, 95 Washington street. se30-x5-6 3t

TO RENT—Store No. 97 Washington street. Also rooms above, suitable for offices or lodging rooms. J. M. PARKER, 95 Washington street. se30-x2t-3t

BOARDING—A Gentleman and his Wife, and few single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 9 Indiana street, between State and Clark streets. se30x1w

BOARDING—Boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family at No. 81 State street. se30-10t

BOARDING AT WRIGHT'S HOTEL, (LATE SCOTT HOUSE,) CHICAGO, ILL.

22 North Wells street, opposite Gailer & Dunn, and convenient to all the principal routes, North, South and West. se30x2t WM. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.—J. M. Parker has removed his office to Room No. 3, in building 95 and 97 Washington street. se30-x2t-3t

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND Dollars to Loan, in one sum, at ten per cent per annum, for ten years or on improved real estate in this city. se30-x2t-3t J. M. PARKER, 95 Washington st.

NOTICE.—The partnership formerly existing under the firm name of Kahn & Hunter, of Bloomington, Ill., is this day mutually dissolved by consent of the parties, who discontinued on the 7th day of May, 1859. Said business can hereafter be transacted by S. B. KAHN & CO. Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 20 '59. se30-10t

BODY AND HICKORY WOOD now landing from Park Louise of St. Catherines, Canada, and for sale on the dock. N. D. DOWNS, Dealer in coal, sell and long wood, North-west end of Rush Street Bridge. se30-3tx

STRAY.—Two stray beef cattle came into my drove while passing near the Summit on my way to the Chicago market. The owner can have them slaughtered and a record kept of their weights and full value paid to him, by calling on C. M. & O. S. Hough and presenting a description of said cattle or proving them. E. H. MILLARD. se30-10t

TO LAWYERS, DOCTORS, MECHANICS.—To rent very cheap, four fine offices, four good lodging rooms, and several well lighted rooms for light mechanical work. Apply in the store 1 S Dearborn street, or of C. F. SHERMAN, room 18, 3d floor. se30-x2d-7d

CHICAGO, SEPT. 29th, '59.

Left at my Stable by the Police of the North Side, on the 28th inst., a Mare over ten years of age, 15 hands high, near hind foot white with stay in face, worth about fifty dollars. Also had with her a saddle and Bridle. Call and claim them. NATHAN MORGAN.
se30-x3d6 1w

MUSIC—MOORE'S MELODEON.

With accompaniments for the PIANO FORTE are now being published by

HARPER & MASON,
110 and 121 MASSAU STREET, New York.

A few respectable young men wanted to take orders, to whom a like al commission will be given.
Apply at MR. FOLEY'S Store,
se30x2t 66 Fulton street.

STRASBURGH CELEBRATED SQUAVE OINTMENT.

NECTARINE OIL,
And Shampoo Lotion,

Manufactured and for sale by GREENEBAUM & CO., 163 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., is also for sale by Wolcott and Hoyne, and PETTIBONE, PECK & Co., cor. Dearborn, and F. & M. HOONER, 76 West Randolph street, Chicago, and by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. se30-x2d-w-4w

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

No. 150 - - Lake Street - - No. 150

are now offering a

Superb Stock of Black and Fancy *DRESS SILKS,*

AND AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

—A'SO—

PLAIN AND FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, CASHMERES AND FRENCH MARINOES.

LELAND & MIXER,
Packers & Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC.

Particular attention paid to CRATED HAMS for family use. Packing House and Store, 231 South Water street.
P. O. BOX 1276. CHICAGO.
WINDSOR LELAND. C. B. MIXER.

HOMESTEAD
Loan Fund Association.

Office 63 Clark, corner Randolph-st. (Up Stairs.) Chicago.

DIRECTORS.—Paul Cornell, R. H. Murray, J. D. Paine, D. Kimball, Jas. A. Pool, H. D. Colvin, Wm. Bross, Thos. Hoyne, C. J. Ward, George Wentworth, Geo. K. Hazlitt, Chas. Lawton, Jr., Wm. Ogden, Jr., Wm. Jones, Jr., Wm. Butler, F. Ha ris.
H. H. MURRAY, President.
J. WHITNEY JONES, Secretary.

The advantages the Loan Fund Association offers over any other monied institution are:

1. Perfect security. There is not a Savings Institution in our city based upon a safer principle, or that are saving more. The popularity and financial standing in the community of its officers and directors.

2. It compels rest into capital by enabling those who have small sums to save and invest them in a home instead through a loan from the Association, the same being repaid by a small stated sum monthly, with interest, until the principal is returned, thus making the Association their landlord and the same rent they would pay, go toward making the property their own.

Books for subscription to the stock are now open, and any information can be obtained by application to the Secretary at the above office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. se30-x5t6-6m

Second National Exhibition
—OF—
HORSES,
Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1859.

Premium List, $3,000.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS:

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Great and Chicago Union and Illinois Central will convey Horses and attendants FREE

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1859.

WELL DONE, MASSACHUSETTS.

The recent State Convention at Fitchburg, in good old Massachusetts, dared to call itself Republican—not "American" Republican, but Republican without limitation, qualification or reservation. The resolutions are Republican in form and doctrine—bold, fearless and uncompromising. The speeches by which they are sustained have the ring of the pure metal without a particle of proscriptive alloy. Verily, Massachusetts is progressing!

A PAIR OF SAINTS.

The transparent hypocrisy of the pious saints—[illegible] John, of the Chicago *Democrat*, and [illegible] James, of the Chicago *Times*—who are striving to get open unnecessary row in this community because a portion of the Americans and a large share of the Germans, Italians, French and Irish do not keep the Sunday to their liking, needs no exposure; nor does the scandal with which the unsanctified and desperately wicked clergymen, like Roy, Hammond, Patterson, Collyer, Schenck, Patton and others are visited, because they will not join in a Pecksniffian organization, need any refutation. There is enough of real piety, straight-forward, earnest, downright common sense among the men who vote and read the newspapers to lay bare the first and heap contempt on the latter. There is not a man who does not know that the conductors of both the journals named are striving for the accomplishment of a political purpose; and that the Sunday is the least of their cares; and there is not a man who will not condemn this unholy effort—as sneaking as it is insincere—to make matters worse under the lying pretext of reform. We illustrate what we mean: Not long since we printed from an unknown source a long communication on the subject of Sunday observance. It took high Sabbatarian ground, and was apparently the production of an earnest man. The writer could not help boasting of his skill as a dialectician; hence his name came to our ears. It was that of a well-known pro-slavery politician. Last Sunday, we met him on the cars, drunker than a fool, and more blasphemous than Satan. He was exulting over the prospect of beating the "d—n nigger-stealers," next Spring, by the agency of the Sunday question, which he had in his keeping. Comment is not needed.

THE CHINESE WAR.

The obstinacy, brutality and blood-thirstiness which make all civilized and Christianized men hateful to the semi-barbarous races with which they come in contact, are the causes which led to the recent slaughter of the British by the Chinese in their river Peiho, and that will light up a war, the result of which no man can foresee. We print to-day from that excellent and reliable journal, the *New-York Evening Post*, a letter from an American merchant at Shanghai, in which the facts touching the recent display of that obstinacy and brutality, are, without doubt, faithfully related; of a piece, however, with the French in Algiers, with the domination of the English in India, and with the American treatment of the red men of our own country, or the greasers of Mexico. Timidity, suspicion and hatred on the one side, and strength, confidence and horrible selfishness on the other—all resulting in acts of atrocity for which Christian nations have never learned to blush.

It will be seen with regret that the American Minister in China has, as usual, followed in English leading strings, and that, as usual, an irreparable blunder has been committed. By his act, he has probably reduced the diplomacy of our country to the level of the French and English endeavor in that direction, and has shut us out from all the commercial benefits which a little independence of action, united with a small share of fair-dealing and common sense, would have secured. If what the correspondent of the *Post* relates be true, he deserves instant recall, and such punishment as the flagrancy of his acts demands.

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter in question, that they may learn how [illegible] this civilization is when it deals with inferior races!

ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Immense Display of People, Poultry, Pigs, Sheep, Black and Soulless—St. Louis Rule: price—Chicago Emulation.

(Correspondence of the *Press* and *Tribune*.)

St. Louis, September 27, 1859.

The St. Louis Fair will be a great success. The exhibition opened yesterday under the most flattering auspices, having a drenching rain in the morning. The number of entries exceeded 3,000, and the crowd on the ground at 2 P. M., reached 15,000 in number. The display of stock, fruits, vegetables, machinery and works of fine art is very fine—equal if not superior to that in Chicago.

It would be a great mistake to call this simply a "St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical County Fair." The exhibition at Chicago was called a "National Fair," when in truth it was simply a *Northwestern* Exhibition. The Fair held here is a Southwestern Exhibition, and draws persons and articles from as wide an extent of country. The whole State of Missouri, the south half of Illinois, and the north half of Kentucky are fully represented. Southern Illinois is here almost in as great force as Northern Illinois was in Chicago. There are many exhibitors here from Southern Ohio and Indiana, and some from Western Virginia, and from the river counties of Iowa and Tennessee. Then again, much of the machinery on exhibition at Chicago from the Eastern States is here, which adds materially to the display and variety of the articles on exhibition. A great deal of the best live stock shown at Chicago has also been removed here to compete for the prizes.

From this survey of the territory rendered tributary to this show, you will perceive that it is in no sense a "Missouri Fair," save that the management is in the hands of citizens of St. Louis.

The resolution of the people of this city has been to make this Southwestern Fair beat your Northwestern one, and I am not sure but they have done it. They have shown great public spirit in preparing for these annual expositions—far more so than the people of Chicago, and they are reaping a rich reward for their liberality and enterprise. An intelligent gentleman of this city said to me that each of these Annual Fairs was worth millions of dollars to the people of St. Louis; that every cent expended had been returned twice ten fold in money and benefits. Immense sums of money are left in the city by the multitudes of visitors; but this is not the only or chief benefit derived. The Fairs place before the eyes of visitors a thousand articles of St. Louis production, and thereby open up a wide market for them, causing orders to flow in from long distances during the whole intervening year. Scores of exhibitors from abroad seeing that St. Louis is a good point for the disposition of their handy work, establish themselves here for the sale and manufacture of their patents, which all contribute capital, enterprise and population to the commerce properly. Let a man get his name up and his fortune is soon made. This rule holds good for *places* as well as persons. St. Louis is no longer a *Southern* city, but is filled with live Yankees and a free labor population. People here do not depend upon the lazy labor of slaves, but upon their own hands and energies as much as the people of Chicago. They do not confess to a Yankee of *jealousy* of Chicago, but they say they are bound not to let her pass them in the race of greatness, if they can help it. They do not underrate the natural and artificial advantages possessed by the "Queen of the Lakes," and they do *our rate* the enterprise and liberality of the business men of your city, and this is one reason perhaps why they put forth so much special effort themselves. I am clearly of opinion that if the business men of Chicago would do as much individually and collectively, as the same class of men do here, the trade—mercantile and mechanical, of Chicago would be doubled before three years. I wish a hundred of your most public spirited citizens were here during this Fair week; and I wish, also they could bring along with them one hundred of the "old bunkers." I am confident that all would carry back with them a good many useful hints, and learn some lessons that might be profitable to teach their fellow citizens afterwards.

But I am wandering from the immediate topic before me. Let me give your readers a brief sketch of the origin, progress and present position of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association, which has become, as I before remarked, a Southwestern association for the promotion of agriculture and mechanic arts. I find a clear account of the origin and progress of the Association in this morning's *Democrat*, which I copy, viz:

"The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, as it at present exists, originated in the year 1855, by an act of the Legislature incorporating the Association *for the better development of agricultural and mechanical interests.*" A Board of Directors was at once elected, and the purchase of the present grounds effected on the 6th of June, 1856, from Col. John O'Fallon, at a cost of $50,000. The first fair was held on the 18th of October following, and was a great triumph, considering the haste in which everything was prepared, and the magnitude of the enterprise. Thousands flocked to the exhibition, and the pecuniary results were so gratifying, that many other additional buildings were erected, and the premium list increased for the second fair to upwards of $6,000. Its success before decided that the first, and the fair there became a recognized institution, and the presence of thousands of strangers during its progress gave an impetus to every branch of business.

The number of contestants for various premiums increased wonderfully, and last year the third Fair took place, and the attendance was greater than upon either of the previous years. Twenty thousand pamphlets, giving the list of premiums offered, were scattered throughout the country, and the managers were compelled to turn away parties who came in late with their offerings. Who that was in the city during its progress can forget the great interest, excitement and pride among all classes of citizens which it elicited? Not less than twenty-five thousand people were present at various stages of the exhibition, a large proportion of whom were from abroad. The profits of the previous shows have enabled the Association to offer superior inducements for stock raisers, farmers, mechanics, and artizans of all classes, to compete for prizes, and the present year's exhibition opens under the most flattering prospects.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUNDS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The grounds occupied by the Association, and commonly known as the "Fair Grounds," are situated just outside the city limits, in the western part of St. Louis County, fronting upon Grand Avenue. The land was purchased from Col. John O'Fallon, and when selected for this purpose was a mere wild waste, broken only by a considerable plain of slightly uneven surface, and requiring an immense deal of improvement to render the site available for an extensive fair. The location is not far from the Water-Works, a fact which had much to do with the selection. It was at once enclosed in a substantial fence nine feet high, and the erection of buildings specify commenced. These have been added to from year to year, until at present there are a variety of substantial structures adapted to the use and purposes of the exhibition upon the premises. The immense amphitheater for the exhibition of stock, which is an surpassed by any similar building upon the American continent, being three hundred and five feet in diameter, or nine hundred and fifteen feet in circumference, while its seats provide for the accommodation of nearly twelve thousand persons.

The arena inside this vast building has a diameter of 225 feet. The Floral Hall is a circular building with a circumference of 275 feet. A new building for the exhibition of textile fabrics has been erected this season: it is 36 feet wide by 100 in depth. The Agricultural show room is 200 feet long by 30 in width. The Mechanical department occupies a building 79 feet long by 52 in width, and the Machinery room, which has steam power and contains all machines that may be brought into competition, is 240 feet by 200. Besides these, there are tents and sheds, and small temporary buildings designed for the purposes of the exhibition. Within the arena enclosure is a fine pagoda, 45 feet in height, and divided into three stories. Around the western border, six hundred stalls for cattle have been erected, (over one hundred of them during the present season.) There is a bakery; also a gothic cottage containing retiring rooms and saloons for ladies. It is handsomely furnished and highly appreciated by the fair sex. A new display of money has been required to put the grounds in their present order. The gateways are guarded by two lowers, at which the tickets of admission are arranged. There are separate entrances for carriages and pedestrians, so that no danger of accident exists. A course has been laid out for the exercise of stock, and roads lead to all parts of the ground. Underneath the main floor of the amphitheater, there is eighty-one booths for the sale of refreshments, and we are pleased to note the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Around the principal buildings, a large number of trees give to the grore a rural appearance, and the general effect of the grounds viewed from the heights of the pagoda is unusually fine."

When will the people of Chicago get up such a Fair Ground? They *cannot afford to do without it*, and no time should be lost in making a commencement. Grounds equally as handsome and more accessible, can be purchased and set apart for a permanent annual exhibition of the products and skill of Northwestern industry, in its commercial emporium, Chicago. The woods of Cottage Grove and the open adjoining prairie, offer the best possible grounds from which to select thirty or forty acres to be set apart for an annual industrial exposition. A citizen of Chicago attending this Fair, said he would be one of one hundred to subscribe $1,000 apiece to purchase and improve a Fair Ground, and if necessary, he would double his subscription. How many more are there who feel equally public spirited according to their means and ability? But this letter is absolutely too long, and I must stop short.

J. M.

SECOND DAY.

A Comparative Description of the Department—Immense Display of Art and Ingenuity—Murders and Brother-Grand Affair Performances.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

My first impressions of the Fair were fully maintained by a most careful examination yesterday. St. Louis has "put her best foot forward," and certainly achieved a splendid success. Taken as a whole, I am constrained to concede the palm of superiority to the St. Louis over the Chicago Exposition. In regard to the number of visitors, it is yet too early to speak, but to-morrow and Friday are expected to be the great days. The number of people on the ground to day was not far from 18,000. The weather is delightful; the roads are good, and everybody enjoys themselves to their heart's content.

It is unnecessary to go into a detailed description of a ricles on exhibition; a glance at the departments must suffice.

The Chicago Fair was superior in the display of the products of the field and garden. In vegetables there is nothing to excite special attention. The display of fruit and flowers is inferior to that in your city, which I hardly expected would be the case. The show of seed wheat is very slim. Garden seeds are well represented. I see nothing in the bread line equal to that exhibited by the Chicago Mechanical Bakery. But in condiments, honey, preserves, native wines, beer, and the like, this Fair excels yours. The display of honey is great; but there is some trepidation in passing among the numerous swarms of bees that buzz about people's ears. Of cheese and butter, the exhibition is deficient, and far inferior to the Chicago display.

The display of agricultural implements is very fine, though not equal to that in Chicago. Many of the same machines are here, besides a good many not exhibited in your city. The steam plows are not here, and thousands feel disappointed in consequence. But passing from reapers, threshers and mills, to mechanical hall, I observed that there were more articles of St. Louis manufacture in proportion to the whole than the mechanics of Chicago entered at their Fair; and the same remark will apply to the machinery department. However, the machine that attracted the most attention was the Chicago stone-breaker, of Ellithorpe & Scoville. It crushed up the hardest rocks with an ease and rapidity that made the crowd stare. Quite a number of steam engines are exhibited, but none of them compare in style or beauty to the one put up by Gates, Warner & Co., to propel the machinery in the Chicago exhibition.

There was an immense assortment of wheeled vehicles of all descriptions exhibited, and some of them are very fine specimens in the carriage line; and, speaking of vehicles, it is astonishing to see the number of private carriages that visit the Fair Grounds. Every citizen that owns one seems to have put it in requisition.

In the department of Textile Fabrics, the display is very great. The ladies have nearly monopolized the building. They made the hall devoted to these articles the center of attraction, the building being thronged all day long. The exhibition was certainly creditable in the way of home made blankets, carpets, stockings, full-ed cloth, yarns, coverlets, netting, crotchet work, quilts, comforters, specimens of sewing, embroideries and fancy fixens too numerous to mention, even if I knew their names and uses.

The Art Hall far surpassed my expectations. The contributions number at least one thousand articles. The display of paintings, such as portraits, landscapes, marine views, battle pieces, historical and fancy sketches, is equal in number and merit to those exhibited in Burch's building last summer. The display in the Photographic line is inferior to that in Chicago. Marble busts, medallions and bronze figures, are shown in considerable numbers, but present nothing of home art of consequence.

The Live Stock departments are fully up to the Chicago display, both in number of entries and excellence of animals. The horse show is superior, if anything, to yours; the cattle about equal—swiss superior; ditto sheep; and in the way of fowls, it greatly surpasses the Chicago exhibition. The gallinaceous or chicken coop, is a large wire cage with passage ways through it at right angles. It is filled with all species and varieties of domestic fowls; and what a cackling, crowing, gobbling, quacking, hissing, chattering and screeching they keep up! But I must stop writing about animals, fowls, &c., and draw to a close.

There have occurred some serious accidents and incidents. Yesterday a man was murdered just outside of the Fair Grounds. He was then rushing out of a drinking saloon with a terrible cut across his throat. He died in a few minutes. Another man was crushed between two horse-cars at a turn out, and killed almost instantly. A man put his head out of the window of an omnibus and came in collision with some passing vehicle, nearly breaking his neck, and cutting his face and head badly. But the most exciting accident of the Fair was the grand runaway, turn-over, and smash-up among the fast men who were showing off their horses and sulkies in the ring this afternoon. About twenty-five horses and sulkies were flying round the ring in the presence of ten or twelve thousand persons, when one driver ran into the gig of another one, which frightened his horse. The horse bounded off at full speed, striking several other horses and sulkies, and starting them off likewise. Within a minute the panic and runaway feeling were communicated to almost every horse in the ring. Gigs were smashed to splinters; drivers were hurled headlong from their seats to the ground and run over; some of them held on to their reins, and were dragged along; one or two got caught with their feet in the wheels and were hurled about in a frightful manner. Some of the horses madly attempted to jump over the railing among the frightened spectators. Others plunged madly for the entrance and exit places, and dashed their vehicles to pieces against the sides of the passage way. Just picture to your mind a score of high-mettled horses attached to sulkies, all running pell-mell promiscuously on the space of an acre—crushing against each other, rolling over and springing up, plunging, kicking and squealing, around and across the area, in pell mell terror and confusion, with portions of broken gigs following their heels, with their drivers rolling or dragging in the dirt among the debris of sulkies and hoofs of the frightened horses; add to this the rush of a hundred hardy men into the ring, trying to stop the horses, many of whom getting instantly knocked down and run over, and the shouts of ten thousand men and screams of five thousand women, and you can form some idea of how the scene looked to the spectator. In five minutes it was all over, and horses, men and gigs had cleared the ring. Several were cut, no one was killed, though several received severe contusions, and few escaped without bloody faces or soiled and torn garments. The whole accident strongly reminded one of the descriptions given of the old Roman gladiatorial contests with wild animals, witnessed in the great Coliseum of Rome. This last exhibition of horsemanship was not down in the bills, and the crowd adjourned for their homes and stopping places, after witnessing this ring performance.

J. M.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Fair at Mattoon—Waters' Steam Plow—Its Probable Future Working and Failure—A Successful Experiment.

West Urbana, Sept. 27, 1859.

The Fair at Mattoon last week was a success both in the exhibition and attendance, though the first two days were wet and rainy. Had the weather been fair throughout, it would have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The ground selected is prairie, about a mile east of the depot, and contains eighty acres, which is enclosed with a high fence. The stalls are of the first class, and what buildings and fixtures are put up are substantial, as the whole thing is intended to be permanent, and will doubtless prove successful. The point is a central one—almost on the dividing line between Central Illinois and Egypt—and will of course call together the products of these two sections, which in point of soil presents such a marked difference in geological elements.

The show of horses and cattle was good, among which were many very fine animals which had taken prizes at the State and National Fairs. Of farm and garden products, the show was pretty warmly contested.

The show of flowers was not large, but good; but of apples only two lots were presented. The difficulty was that the farmers do not know the names of their fruits, and cannot of course compete without this knowledge; yet we felt much disappointment, as the orchards in this and adjoining counties have a good show of fruit. As farmers get more accustomed to these exhibitions, they will make better shows of their products. In Irish potatoes, the contest was spirited, and the samples were more numerous and better than at the two great Fairs. For the best quarter of an acre, four parties have entered, one from McLean, one from Champaign and two from Coles. The farmers this way are becoming well satisfied that they can grow as good crops of potatoes as can be grown near Chicago, and we are well satisfied that more potatoes will go north from this point than will be shipped south. Sweet potatoes are coming into general use, and the show was good. The party taking the second prize in Chicago took the first here. The great attraction of the day was

WATERS' STEAM PLOW

Which came on the ground on the second day of the Fair. It drew the two gangs of thirteen plows, cutting nineteen feet, through the prairie sod without any difficulty or failure, to the entire satisfaction of the Committee and farmers present. The Society awarded him the first premium of $300. Mr. Waters now proposes to put the plow to the test of dollars and cents, and offers to do old land plowing or the breaking up of prairie by contract; and any person who wants a job of this kind done, should address him at Mattoon, where he makes his present headquarters. The weak parts of his machine, which gave way at Chicago, have been repaired, and he is confident that he will succeed. This is the true way to try this machine. The showing at fairs proves nothing, but the plowing of two or three hundred acres will go far to settle the point of practicability. We have settled the point that prairie can be as successfully broken up in February and March as in June; in fact, the easy breaking is now more thoroughly rotted than that broken 12th of June, just before a long drouth. If any doubt this, let them come and see for themselves, and they will learn that prairie breaking is no longer a mystery, confined to June and July. Of course, the common mode of breaking is not applicable to late and early prairie breaking, but is even much less expensive by at least a dollar on the acre; at the same time the land is in as good order for crops. We shall hope to see this new principle adopted by the steam plow when fall plowing the prairie sod will fit it for a crop next season, and give this new element of prairie greater value. We are satisfied that the system of plowing and seeding at present practiced must soon undergo a change, as it is certain that the prospect of an advance in farm products is not very flattering, and the only way in which we can see any advantage is by plowing at a cheaper rate, in the economy of labor. If we can grow wheat for twenty cents less a bushel than by the old process, we shall have so much more clear profits. RURAL.

Destructive Fire at Whitewater—Loss $14,000.

OFFICE OF WHITEWATER REGISTER, } Whitewater, Wis., Sept. 27, 1859 }

Eds. State Journal:—The warehouse of Messrs. Winchester, DeWolf & Co., Plow Manufacturers of this village, was destroyed by fire about three o'clock this morning. When discovered the flames had made so great headway as to prevent anything being saved. The building, a two story wooden one, beside basement, 30 by 60 feet, together with contents, including over 800 plows, about 5,000 plow woods, a lot of sugar mills and road scrapers, and much other property, is a total loss. The loss will exceed $14,000, insured for $9,600, as follows:

Home Company, New York City, 1,600; Ætna, Hartford, $3,000; Hartford, Hartford, $2,000; North America, Hartford, $3,000.

This is the heaviest loss by fire that has ever occurred here. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Messrs. Winchester, DeWolf & Co., not disheartened by the severe catastrophe, are already making preparations to resume work, and will turn out plows and fill orders as fast as possible.

Yours in haste, H. B. LENN.

Democratic Consistency.

"I consider it to be a blessed lot to the negro to bring him from his native jungles to a Christian country, where he is civilized, Christianized and prepared for Heaven."—*Vide Gen. Lodge's speech.*

"If the niggers are uneducated, and live in ignorance of their accountability for the sins they commit, their future happiness will be secured, and their entrance to Heaven made sure; hence it is wrong to educate them."—*Vide Babbitt's speech on School Law.*

☞ At a ball held by colored people in Lafayette, Ind., on Tuesday evening last, some white miscreant, who had managed to enter the hall, threw Cayenne pepper on the floor, causing a general stampede of the dancers. "De white buzzard" escaped.

FOUND GUILTY.—David Mead, who was indicted at Moline for an "assault with intent to murder" R. H. Graham, Esq., Editor of the Moline *Independent*, has been convicted of the offence, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

PERSONAL.

—After Rev. Dr. Parson's sermon at Nashville, Tenn., a short time since, Rev. P. Barth, a German missionary, stated that when Dr. Parsons was on the stage, he (Barth) and two of his brothers were members of the orchestra that made the music for Dr. P. Now Dr. Parsons is one of the stationed preachers in Louisville, he—Phillip Barth—is a missionary to the Germans in Nashville, one of the brothers is a presiding elder in Indiana, and the third a Methodist class leader.

—Hon. Jefferson Davis has returned to Washington with his health much improved.

—We are sure it will gratify all to learn, as we do from one of Mr. Greeley's California letters, that Col. Fremont is at last making money by one of his Mariposa gold mines, the possession of which for a long time kept him a poor man.

—A letter from Florence, in the Boston *Transcript*, states that Mrs. Elizabeth Barret Browning has passed most of the summer at Siena, in Tuscany—seeing no visitors, and most of the time unable to walk, except across the room. The change of air and entire rest have began to yield good fruit; she has gained strength, and her worst symptoms have abated. In her immediate vicinity Walter Savage Landor has been living. Poor old man, yet noble and intelligent, he has not found the solace and comfort which he seems to have gratefully sought, after the unfortunate libel suit; and, leaving the Florence villa, he past a secluded and tranquil summer at Siena, where his interesting conversation charmed a little circle of friends. Landor still writes Latin verses, is as enthusiastic lover of freedom and Italy as ever, and has just prepared a large edition of his "Hellenics" for the press.

—The Albany *Journal* announces the death of in Delaware county, N. Y., Judge Levines Monson. He was a lawyer of eminent ability, and occupied for many years a very high place at the bar and on the bench.

—The Springfield *Journal* says that the proprietors of a weekly paper in an adjoining county, who are somewhat poor, are making almost superhuman efforts to keep the paper going. In order to raise the wind, one of the publishers has turned out teamster, and the other is teaching a country school. The type setting and press work are done at extra hours, after dismissal of the school and the carrying of the horses! This speaks badly for the community in which they live.

—The literati of Boston and Cambridge have appointed a committee of twenty to prepare for the great centenary Schiller festival, on the 10th of November, which will be celebrated throughout the world.

—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that Father Chiniquy, whose history all our readers are familiar with, has finally settled down as an Episcopalian. He has written a letter to a gentleman in New York, extracts from which were published in the *Churchman*, expressing thanks for several hundred copies of the Common Prayer Book, and stated that his congregation had decided to adopt them, and to connect themselves with the Episcopal Church.

—Here are portraits of the heroes of the Peiho affair. Admiral Hope, who commanded the British fleet, is an officer of the most manly appearance, being about six feet in height, and very thick and muscular, but well proportioned, of a benignant countenance, and the most gentlemanly manners. His age is about fifty-two years. Mr. Bruce, the new minister, is a brother of the Earl of Elgin, the late Minister, is a little under fifty years. He was, at the time of his appointment, Consul-General in Egypt. Baron De Bourboulon is the French Minister, also about fifty years old, and quite gray, low in stature, and withal quite lame. He carries a pleasant face, but not intellectually striking.

—Mons. De Lave, who is a rival of Blondin in a small way, gives notice that he will walk over the Genesee Falls on his tight rope, on Thursday and Friday of next week, and on one of the days named—which day he does not say—will carry a man weighing 144 pounds on his back.

—Mlle. Piccolomini has been starring it in Yorkshire and Lancashire, England, crowded audiences being attracted by her performances of *Violetta* in "Travviatta."

—Captain Francis Cicott, one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of Detroit, died in that city on the 27th inst., aged 79 years. He was born in Detroit.

—Alfred Stone, one of the proprietors of the Albany *Morning Express*, and one of the most notorious "rats" in the country, died at Saratoga Springs on the 24th. He had been suffering for several months from the effects of a most painful disease.

—Samuel Roberts, of Pekin, Niagara County, N. Y., has four daughters, who, with himself, do all the farm work of 100 acres of land. The eldest daughter, who is only eighteen, plowed twenty acres, and one of the younger sisters dragged in the grain.

POLITICAL.

— The St. Paul *Minnesotian* relates the following incident in relation to Carl Schurz, who is now on the stump in Minnesota:

"This eloquent German orator spoke at Shakopee on Monday, the 19th, and so captivated were his German friends of all parties, that they escorted him out of the city, completely forgetting their peculiar political views. We learn that the Germans are satisfied that they have been misinformed concerning the Republican party, and that the only party of Freedom is the one of which Mr. Schurz is an honored member."

— The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes that "letters from those who have seen and accompanied Judge Douglas during his recent migrations, represent him as more discouraged with regard to his Presidential prospects than he has been at any time during the last two years. His own private embarrassments weigh upon him heavily. The answer of Judge Black to his copyright manifesto also puzzles him; but he is still more annoyed by the report that Hon. Robert J. Walker is preparing an elaborate historical refutation of his misstatements with respect to the Territorial question."

— The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Hon. William Dennison, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has won largely upon the regard of the people of that State. He has spoken with such candor and manliness, and with such ability, too, that he has made an enviable reputation and largely increased his popularity. He will undoubtedly be the next Governor of Ohio, and we are glad to see his frank utterance of his opinions. His bearing has been what they denominate in Kentucky "gallant," and if the word were not worn out we would use it in reference to him.

— The attempt to galvanize the Americans of Ohio into action for the present campaign, has proved an utter failure. A call for a State Convention was responded to by only about half a dozen persons, who in the absence of any thing else to develope their political genius, passed resolution in favor of supporting Judge Swan for re-election to the Supreme Bench in opposition to Judge Gholson, the Republican candidate.

— The National Americans of Boston held a caucus the latter part of last week, at which the President of the ward and county committees (E. H. Sprague, Esq.) astonished that beautiful party by announcing his purpose to support the Republican nominees for State officers, and advising them to go and do likewise. This advice was received with expressions of decided dissatisfaction by the larger share of the meeting. Whereat, Mr. Sprague resigned his post on the committee, and the unterrified re-organized and voted to hold another meeting.

— The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State of New York, will receive at the hands of the Administration something more substantial than praise or promises.

— The Johnstown (N. Y.) *Independent* repudiates Erastus Brooks' mongrel ticket in the strongest terms.

— "Irrepressible Conflict" clubs are being formed in New York State, the members pledging themselves to maintain an untiring and ceaseless vigilance in opposing the designs of the slave power.

—Edward Everett, who, as all know, "writes for the *Ledger*, is, by authority of the Washington *Statist*, also to write for Col. Florence's new *Democratic Review*.

—The New York *Herald* classifies the Democratic party of that city as the "rotten Democracy," and the "ruffian Democracy," and the whole as a "public nuisance." The *Herald*, being "one of them," ought to know.

MR. DICKENS NOT COMING TO AMERICA.—Lieuten ant-Colonel John S. Foster, of the ..ecutive Committee of Mercantile Library Association, has received the following note from Charles Dickens:

GAD'S HILL PLACE Brigham by Rochester, Kent, } Wednesday night, 7th Sept. 1859.

Dear Sir:—I beg to assure you in reply to your obliging letter, that you are misinformed, and that I have no intention of visiting America in the ensuing autumn.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES DICKENS.

John S. Foster, Esq. —*Boston Courier*, 24th.

Later from California.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL NEWS.

Fusion of the Republicans and Anti-Lecomptonites on the Congressional Ticket.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 28th.]

The overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 4th, and Los Angeles to the 6th instant, reached here last night.

The political news is important, as will be seen by the letter of our San Francisco correspondent.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Greeley left San Francisco on the 5th, by the steamer. John Connor, tried for the robbery of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express of $10,000, was found guilty on the 2d. Mr. Edward P. Dutton, a native of Claremont, N. H., fell dead on the street in San Francisco on the 2d.

By the Los Angelos *Vineyard* of the 6th, we have the following interesting intelligence from Fort Mohave:

"Mr. J. R. Jones, government express rider, reached this city yesterday at 12 M. from Fort Mohave, having left there on the evening of the 1st inst. Mr. Jones brings us information that on the last day of August the Mohave Indians, to the number of about one hundred and sixty, came in, suing for peace. Major Armistead gave them a cool reception, and informed them that if they wished to live in peace, he was willing, but they must cede and relinquish all claim to a valley on the river adjoining, and immediately below the Fort. The Indians manifested much reluctance, but the Major told them that he was not anxious to make peace, that he rather preferred to fight them, they sequiesced, in consequence of which a treaty was entered into and Major Armstead sent word to Lieut. Clark, in command of Company E, 6th Infantry, that his services were not required on the Colorado River."

LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Union of Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Republicans upon a Joint Ticket—McKibben for Congress—A Sensation Paper—Election Prospects—Departure of Mr. Greeley.

[Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

San Francisco, September 5th, 1859.

Very fickle do we find the political movements as the day of election draws near. Only a few days since, the Anti-Lecompton State Central Committee issued an address declaring in the most positive manner, that no Union could be effected upon Congressmen between the Republicans and Anti-Lecomptonites. That statement went forth to the public as a fact settled beyond controversy. Yet, upon the heels of it on comes a different and all the citizens to the contrary are thereby proved untrue.

Baker and McKibben are to receive the united support of the opponents of the National Administration, under an agreement of the State Central Committee, representing the two branches of the Opposition. Booker, who was nominated upon the Anti Lecompton ticket with McKibben, withdraws in favor of Colonel Baker, and Sibley, the fellow nominee with Baker, withdraws in favor of McKibben. The coalition is perfect, and barring a few grunts for the spoiled, and the grumbling brought to gratify malice by preventing the union, the ticket will be voted by every anti-Lecompton Democrat and Republican in the State. The result is probably dependent upon the efforts of their friends to communicate the news to remote precincts, for the *Sun* does not believe in the fairness of the compromise and that of election two days hence. The Lecomptonites are springing and kicking around like young puppies in a mill pond, loud in their denunciations of Scott and Bunch. May their fears be well founded.

A White Girl Eloping with an Indian —Her Return to Her Home.

The Palmer (Mass.) *Journal* states that a young girl, fifteen years of age, daughter of a wealthy merchant, residing in Harrison Square, Dorchester, decamped with a party of Indians who were some time since encamped at East Boston, but who have since removed to Ware, Massachusetts.

John Newell, one of the Indians, was the recipient of her affections, and it seems that when John returned to East Boston last week, and on Thursday, Sept. 22, returned, in company with the Indians, to Ware, he stopped at the same hotel, but subsequently took up their quarters in the Indian tent near the village, the girl sleeping upon the ground with her dusky companions.

The father having missed his daughter, sought for her in the towns near Boston, but not find her, and on Saturday last, learned, and then ascertained her whereabouts. He reached Ware early on Sunday morning, and proceeded directly to the Indian camp, and found his child daughter. John stated that the girl proposed and planned the whole thing—that she was as pure and innocent as when she left her father's roof, and though they had slept in the same tent for three nights, they had slept apart from each other. This statement was confirmed by John's brother and his wife, who had slept in the tent with them each night. John seemed very penitent, while the girl stated that she took this means to plague her step mother, who had ill treated her. She hid her clothes in a school house the night before starting, and the next day went home to attend school at South Boston, met her Indian lover, and fled with him to Ware.

The father was disguised in dress, and endeavored to keep his name and residence a secret. He returned, with his daughter, the same day.

A Daring Abduction.

A New Orleans letter writer gives the following account of a daring abduction recently attempted near that city:

An extraordinary and rather ludicrous attempt at abduction was made in the lively suburb of Algiers, across the river from this city, the other day, anything more than an allusion to which has not got into the papers, because, I presume, of the influence exersed by the parties concerned to suppress it. The circumstances are these: A gentleman of respectability among his fellow citizens was returning home just before nightfall, and heard screams issuing from his house as he approached it. Quickening his steps, he arrived just in time to see a robust fellow rush out of the door, bearing the shrieking partner of his bosom, a woman pretty, and yet youthful, over his brawny shoulders, as a rag picker would his long bag. Her head hung down behind, and her widly tossing arms, while he confined her feet in front; with his lovely burden thus gracefully bestowed, the unexampled ruffian was making rapid tracks for the neighboring swamp woods. The husband, indignant and noisy—for he had a better acquaintance with the language than "our army" had in Flanders—pursued the fugitive, and gained so rapidly on the encumbered chase that he was fain to drop his fair booty in the mud and make good his own escape, which he succeeded in doing. When sufficiently recovered to do so, the lady related how the fellow had entered the house and endeavored to take liberties with her person, but being incensed by her determined resistance, and alarmed lest her screams should bring assistance, he determined to re-enact, in a small, one-horse sort of way, the classic rape of the Sabines, and succeeded up his victim, that he might bear her away to a safe place to accomplish his vile design.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

On Tuesday evening last, the boiler of a locomotive attached to a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exploded at Cameron Station, twenty-eight miles east of Wheeling, with terrible effect, blowing several of the cars to pieces, killing Mr. Winters, the conductor, John Harris, the engineer, and one Dawson, a fireman, and very seriously injuring seven others, two or three of whom, it is feared, will not survive.

Those who witnessed the accident say they never beheld a more powerful explosion, and that half a dozen kegs of powder could not have been more so. The tender and two or three of the cars were entirely demolished, nothing remaining together, while pieces of the boiler were thrown to the distance of nearly half a mile.

Three of the men injured were on the fourth, fifth and seventh cars from the locomotive, and were hurt either by the collision of the cars or fragments of flying iron.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 24th.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

AN IMMENSE OYSTER BED DISCOVERED.—The *Tribune* informs the world that a special Providence has intervened to save the oyster-eaters from the tax which Virginia proposes to levy on oysters exported from her waters. Last week a party of five oystermen, while up Long Island Sound, accidentally discovered an oyster bed off Eaton's Neck, Long Island, about opposite Norwalk, Conn., which, upon examination, proved to be at least three miles in length by two in breadth, the bed being at least a foot thick, and pronounced the largest 'East Rivers' ever seen in this market. The discoverers swore each other to secrecy, and resolved to make their fortunes by it. The party are going among the oystermen of City Island, busely betrayed the secret for $500. The result has been that about fifty vessels have been at work on the bank, fishing up the bivalves, and planting them for market purposes. On Monday last, a steaming went up, and in a few hours landed over ten hundred bushels at Rocky Point, Long Island, which, for quality and size, are said to surpass anything that ever came from the Virginia waters.

HON. WILLIAM D. BISHOP, Commissioner of Pacents, has issued a circular defining the difference between an engraving, which is the subject of a copyright, and a label, which is the subject of a patent only. A copyright costs fifty cents, and gives a monopoly for twenty years, while a patent costs fifteen dollars, and gives a monopoly for but seven years. The Commissioner decides that when a production is issued as a work, and is intended for sale as such, it may be copyrighted; but that when not produced for sale as a work of art, but evidently for a label, it falls under the patent laws.

BUCHANAN AND BUNCH.—Buena Vista, Tennessee, was the scene of a tragedy a few days since. Some weeks since, Mr. John F. Jackson, and opulent gentleman of that village, was informed that his daughter, a lovely girl of eighteen years, had been seduced by Dr. F. M. Bunch. He forthwith sought the man who had brought disgrace upon his name, and demanded that he should repair the wrong by marrying his victim. The Doctor declined at the first, and Jackson gave him three weeks to reconsider or leave the country. At the expiration of that time, Bunch still declining to heal the wounds he had inflicted, the determined parent, resolve with the sense of wounded honor and desperation, shot Bunch down in his office. He died instantly. Jackson delivered himself into custody, and when our informant left, was in the Paris (Tenn.) jail.

YOUNG MOSELEY DEAD.—Willie Moseley, who was injured by the accident on the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad, on Monday morning last, died the same evening about eight o'clock. His mother, who was sent for, arrived a short time previous to his death. The sufferer experienced the most intense agony, which he bore with patient fortitude until death relieved him. His remains were brought to this city yesterday. —*Milwaukee News*, 24th.

WESTERN ITEMS.

THE PEORIA, OQUAWKA AND L

...oictnes, &c.

...TO BE ADMIRED
...THAN THE
...EST DIADEM
...EVER
...Kings or Emperors.

...A Beautiful Head of Hair.
...ament God Himself purified for all
...although the rose may bloom ever so
...its cheek, the eye is ever sparkling,
...gence, if the head is bereft of its cov-
...ranted and shriveled, harsh and dry, or
...ed with gray, nature will lose to re-
...Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if
...ses a week, will restore and parma-
...ch so censured. Read the following
...ter of the first & the celebrated Pianist,

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

...r Sir: Permit me to express to you the
...for the entire restoration of by hair
...ginally bleaching gray, but up to the
..."Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its
...your Restorative as a very wonderful
...efficacious as well as agreeable.
...S. THALBERG.
...eph a'Gwyllodyke."
...ffice, 15 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

...Dear Sir: Some month or six
...a bottle of your Hair Restorative and
...to conclude to try it. I was then
...ed of restore the gray hair to
...r to her as well as my sample, after a
...per restoration. I am delighted
...hair is dark brown, at the same time
...bedding the hair. I remain
...ly to all persons in want of such a thing.
CHARLES HOWARD.
NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.

...Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Re-
...medy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Ca-
...tarrh, Influenza, &c. In use 16 months at Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of dis-
...ease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a
...penny postage stamp. myll d26 6m

Banking and Exchange.

...L. A. WILLARD OFFERS HIS
...services as Assignee to all who may be embarrassed,
...and who, for the good of creditors, feel compelled to make
...this course, on account of misfortune and losses, thereby
...themselves on account of misfortune and losses, unable to
...pay their liabilities in full, with no effort to defraud their
...creditors, or to creditors who fear no such ability to pay
...arising from the want of business and health on their part to
...debtors.
...The undersigned having had the management and set-
...tlement of ninety assignments real estate, and effected com-
...promises to the extent of One Million of Dollars during the past three
...years, has obtained information therefrom that will enable him to conduct this kind of business with skill and dis-
...patch.
...Contentious suits and wrath promptly remitted. Informa-
...tion and advice free of charge.
...By special permission he refers to
...Hon. Van H. Higgins, Chief Justice, Ill. Supreme Court.
...Messrs. Scates, McAllister Wm. Jo es, Esq.,
...L. D. Boone, M. D., Geo. Vose, Esq.,
...Col. Joseph Fisk, Wm. H. Edwards, Esq.,
...N. S. Boston, Esq.
...L. A. WILLARD,
...Office with L. E. Alexander & Co.,
...Corner of Clark and Lake street.
...m25 a132-1m

...L. E. ALEXANDER & CO'S.
...Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Collections.
...Chicago, Ill.—Corner of Clark and Lake streets.
...Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Albany and Buffalo, Detroit and Milwaukee.
...Exchange on Europe, Ireland and Scotland.
...Collections made on the principal cities in the United States, on the most favorable terms. se23

...BALDWIN & DODGE,
...BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS.
...*Council Bluffs, Iowa City.*
...Collections made in the above cities. Exchange on the principal cities of the Union bought and sold. Real Estate bought and sold on commission. Taxes promptly attended to at six per 100 acres, and 25c per acre Land Office entry, for all time. Agents to locate property.
...References—Marine Bank, Chicago; Henry Farnham, Esq., President Chicago and North Western Railroad; American Exchange Bank, New York; Dodge & Bryant, Boston.
...JOHN T. DODGE. G. M. BALDWIN.

...MAXWELL & DART.
...BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
...*No. 59 Exchange Place,*
...NEW YORK.
...Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on stocks generally, and sold wholesale by the
...Commission. All orders promptly attended to.
...Refer to Messrs. Lord, Spaulding & Co., Chicago.

...NOTARY PUBLIC AND COM-
...MISSIONER'S OFFICE.
...*No. 84 Clark Street,*
...The undersigned has been appointed a Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and can in Illinois.
...DANIEL C. SMITH.
...Also, Commissioner for other States and for Notes, MARINE PROTESTS noted and extended, and adjust-
...ments made.
...PROOFS FOR FIRE LOSSES made out and claims
...se9 C36 6m.

...MARINE BANK,
...CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
...*Capital $500,000.*
...B. F CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
...WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.
...Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the United States. fe26

...E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
...BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
...*Corner Clark and Lake Street,*
...CHICAGO.
...EDMD I. TINKHAM. JOHN O. AMMEEN.

...HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
...BANKERS, Chicago. Deposits receive, and interest allowed on special De posits. Liberal a commodations given to depositors independent of the ordinary market. Exchange and Letters of Credit in sums o suit, on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Exchange on Europe, to importers, at New York quotations. Collections on the principal cities. Made and negotiated. Western States, County, City, or Railroad Bonds negotiated and sold.
...FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. ALEX SELZER. OTTO SELPCKE.

...C. BARBOR, Banking and Ex-
...change office 42 Clark street, Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold. Refer to—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. O. Gibbons, Esq.; Hon. Wm. B. Ogden. fe18

...B. W. PHILLIPS,
...BANKER,
...No 8 Clark Street, (Loomis Building) Chicago, Ill. Buys Sight and Time drafts on Boston, New York and other Eastern paper, deals in Eastern and foreign Exchange, Bonds, Gold and Silver, transacts a general Bank Note and collection business. oc9 b16d

...LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO.,
...BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
...*Burlington, Iowa.*
...Prompt attention given to collections. Refer to I. H. Burch & Co., F. O. Adams, Underwood & Co.
...JACOB A. LAUMAN, THOMAS HEDGE. GEO. C. LAUMAN

...THE BANK OF AURORA,
...BALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois.
...*Banking and Exchange Business.*
...All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention.
...Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. O. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
...WM. T. BALL. P. A. BALL

...COOK & SARGENT, DAVEN-
...port, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Downer, Iowa City, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Cook, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Co., Keokuk, Iowa. Receive deposits, discount paper, make Collections and remit to any part of the United States and Europe, on favorable terms. Particular attention given to the purchase of lands. Allottees of Land Warrants, &c.
...COOK & DILLON, Davenport, Iowa.
...H. D. DOW & Co., Iowa City.
...my25

...ERNST PRUSSING,
...DEALER IN EXCHANGE, MONEY,
...*and Real Estate Broker.*
...80.....South Clark-st., Up Stairs.....80

...AGENT FOR THE
...BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
...London and America. Capital $5,000,000.
...ERNST PRUSSING, Notary Public.

...GEORGE SMITH & CO.,
...BANKERS.
...*Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange,*
...CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
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BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Secretary of the Navy has made arrangements for the reception of an additional number of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy farm. For thirty or forty of them, members of Congress from districts which have been the longest time without appointments since as far back as 1835, will be requested to make nominations of youth for admission, in accordance with the existing law.

The treasury receipts for the week ending Monday amounted to $1,599,000. The drafts paid, to $1,408,000. The drafts issued, to $840,000. The amount subject to draft is $5,163,459. The increase over last week is more than $758,000.

Capt. S. M. Miller has been ordered to proceed to Fort Monroe to assume the duties of quarter master general at that point in place of Chipman, deceased.

The President has appointed Mr. G. Jones as Judge of the U. S. Court for the northern and southern districts of Alabama, vice Gayle, deceased. The names of at least ten other gentlemen had been mentioned in connection with that office.

General Jesup, who was seriously sick in New York, has returned to this city, being convalescent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Southern mail brings the New Orleans papers of Sunday last.

The *Picayune* understands that Dr. Holland has succeeded in obtaining an extension of time till 1859 for commencing the construction of the Honduras Interoceanic Railroad.

Review of the New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29th, P. M.—Stocks this morning were again variable. The tendency, however, was upward, at which time the last sales were fair: Chi. and R. I. rose ¼, Gal. & Chi. ½, Panama ½, N. Y. C. ¼, Pac. Mail 1⅛, C. & O. fell ¼, Erie ½, Cumberland ½, I. C. ½, Hudson ½.

At the second board prices were generally lower, and activity very dull except for N. Y. C., which was firm at 81½ both at and after board, with few sellers. Michigan Southern fell ½, Michigan Central ¼, Panama ¼, Cleveland & Toledo ½, Chicago & R. I. ½, Hudson ½.

In money there is no change. There is perhaps less trouble in getting it, but rates remain firm with a good demand. Sterling exchange is quiet, 1.10½ being the rate for best bankers' bills.

The receipts of the Ill. Cent. Land Department up to the 26th inst. were $46,000. The steamer for Saturday will in all probability take $1,000,000, though only $800,000 is at present engaged.

In other matters there is no important movement.

Breadstuffs are active and firm. Flour has further advanced 10c, mostly on low grades, though all kinds are held with increased firmness. Wheat firm for better kinds, which are not plenty. Corn dull, though only in moderate supply. Sugars higher and more active, especially refined, which are scarce and firm. There is a great deal of competition going on between the different companies. The United States Refining Company quote crushed at 9½, soft white at 8¾@9c and yellow at 8¼@8¾c. Coffee and molasses unchanged.

The Montreal Cricketers.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—The new match between the 6 of the united All England with 5 Canadians against 11 of the United States Indians was continued to-day. The weather being fine the match will be continued to-morrow. Nothing remarkable with the Canadians to part with the English cricketers until the match is played out. They therefore need not be expected to arrive at New York until Sunday morning. About two thousand persons were present to day at the short notice given, and double that number will probably be on the ground to-morrow. Parr, Jackson, Hayward and Stephenson bowled against the United Eleven. Stephenson or Diver were wicket keepers with Hayward or Diver at long stop.

The score of "all England" in the first innings was as follows: Caffy, 18; Grundy, none; Carpenter, 32; W. S. Smith, none; Kocker, 8; J. Lillywhite, 53; Pickering, none; Wisdom, 48; Fisher, 14; Morgan, 2; Bacon, 7. Byes, &c. 16. Total, 118 runs. The "all England" eleven were bowled against by Grundy and Caffey, Lockyear acting as wicket keeper and Pickering as long stop. At sundown the score stood as follows: Daly, none; Hayward, 15; Coszar, 14; Hardinge, none; Diror, not out, 5; Sweetenham, 3; Parr 1; C. Lockyear, B. Coffin, none. Byes, 4. Total, 43.

Knight's Templars Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Knights Templars Convention of Grand Commanders of the State of New York, held an election yesterday. The following officers were elected: Chas. G. Judd of Penn Yan, Grand Commander. F. Chamberlain of Albany, D puty Grand Commander. Zenas Priest of Utica, Grand Generalissimo. W. H. Brown having declined. Dr. Wilbur of Hornellsville, Grand Captain General. S. Town of Aurora, Grand Prelate. W. F. Hoffman of Rochester, Grand Senior Warden. C. P. Breed of New York, Grand Jun. S. Perry of Troy, Grand Treasurer. Robt. Marcy of New York, Grand Recorder. Alexander Cary of Little Falls, Standard Bearer. E. D. Sheeler of Lockport, Grand Sword Bearer. C. H. Webster of Binghampton, Grand Warden.

The Pennsylvania Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair was attended to day by 50,000 persons. The display, in all departments, is highly creditable. The trial of steam fire engines commenced yesterday, and is expected to end to-morrow. The tallest playing yet, was made by the steamer Baltimore, built by Pool & Hund, having a pump inscribed by Gen. W. Jones, of Steubenville, Ohio. Washington engine, of this city, similar in construction but larger, will be tried to-morrow. Premiums for the engines first class, was competed for this P. M. by Citizen Fire Co. of Harrisburg, and Assistance Fire Company, of this city. Premium was awarded to the latter. Assistance threw 183 feet perpendicular, and Citizen 196 feet; 30 feet were allowed to the former, her chamber being only seven inches, while the Citizen is twelve.

Distressing Calamity at Albion, N. Y.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 28.—A distressing accident occurred here to-day, which resulted in severe loss of life. The County Fair of Orleans county is being held in this vicinity, and during this afternoon, a large crowd gathered on the canal bridge on Main street. The bridge suddenly gave way under their weight, and the whole party was thrown into the canal, and many were drowned before assistance could be rendered. The loss of life is estimated at 18, although it is supposed that many bodies are still in the water. A large number received severe injuries.

The Case of Bishop Onderdonk.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The *Episcopal Discussion Committee* in session to-day, decided Bishop Onderdonk has withdrawn his petition to the House of Bishops, asking for a termination of his sentence. This was done this morning in an informal manner. The withdrawal of the petition is looked upon by the opponents of his restoration as only an expedient to avoid bringing the subject up for debate, and to send the petition to Richmond, at the general Convention, without passing them in review here.

Tragedy at Pekin, Ill.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 29.—A fracas occurred this morning in a house of ill-fame in the southern part of the city. Henry Barry was stabbed by a man named John Hamilton, and instantly killed. From circumstances attending the arrest of two burglars, Slocum and Kennedy, some weeks since, it is supposed that Barry was the principal witness for the prosecution, it is supposed that the only intention was to put Barry out of the way, and thus prevent the conviction of Slocum and Kennedy. Boutitier has not yet been arrested.

Senator Chestnut makes a Speech.

The Charleston *Courier* contains the speech of Senator Chestnut, delivered yesterday at Camden. He favors Southern unity and the development of her resources, repudiates the agitation of the opening of the slave trade, and opposes the position of Senator Douglas about unfriendly territorial legislation.

Balloon Ascension.

ROME, N. Y. Sept. 29.—Prof. Coe, accompanied by Mr. Cottman of Rome, made a balloon ascension to-day. When at the height of two miles the balloon burst and turned up into the netting, and formed a parachute. The voyagers, after a perilous descent, landed safely in a swamp three miles from the starting point.

Firemen on an Excursion.

TORRINGTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Empire Engine Association of Lynn, Mass., arrived here at noon to-day. They will remain as guests of the Fire Department till to-morrow. Will be escorted to morrow P. M., when they will leave for Philadelphia in a special train.

Not Heard from after All.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The announcement of the safety of La Mountain, the aeronaut, is erroneous. He has not yet been heard from.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Gallagher and Robert Guthrie, carrying on the trade and style of Gallagher & Guthrie, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. R. GUTHRIE,
Chicago, Sept. 24, 1859. R. GERBIE.
sep26 1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Clemens and Kreiter, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Clemens Kreiter, who assumes all liabilities. CLEMENS KREITER.
Chicago, Sept. 24, 1859. ERNST RIEL.
sep26 1w2

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the style of Bryerson, Miller & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims will be settled by the Late Firm either by account, or otherwise, will receive the notes and accounts, and will settle with a view to their payment. MARTIN BYERSON,
WATTS T. MILLER,
CHARLES F. MORRIS.
sep27 s3d1w

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Charles Andrews, Sen., of Indianapolis, Ohio, and Henry Andrews, of Chicago, Illinois, under the name and style of H. W. Andrews & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said Henry W. Andrews assumes all the liabilities of the late firm, and is alone authorized to settle all the affairs of said late firm.
CHARLES ANDREWS,
HENRY W. ANDREWS.

I will continue the Paper Hangings and Window Shade business in my own name, at the old established stand, No. 81 Randolph street, as heretofore.
sep24-3t2w H. W. ANDREWS.

CARD.—The undersigned having retired from the firm of Cornell & Jones, will continue the practice of the law, and will be prepared to act his business friends at 63 Clark street, room No. 4, over the store of Cornell & Jones.
JOHN CORNELL.
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1859. sep6-s2d-1m

Card.

Paul Cornell and John A. Jonesare will continue the practice of the law, as heretofore, at Clark street, room No. 4, under the name of Cornell & Jones.
JOHN CORNELL.
JOHN A. JONES.
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1859. sep6-s2d-1m

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1859.

Financial matters have been exceedingly dull and unchanging for the last few days. Exchange, if anything, is rather weaker, but rates are still 1 per cent premium. This is a high figure, but if discount on Illinois and Wisconsin currency be included, it is about the same figure in St. Louis.

Gold 2 per cent premium, with no demand for local purposes. Discounts are confined to strictly business paper at legal figures, viz: 10 per cent. The bankers report money close. Transactions outside the banks are too few to deserve quotations.†

NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of yesterday has the following paragraph:

These shipments of specie, and the recent advance in exchange, have imparted more activity to the money market, though there is, as yet, no such demand for money either from South or Wall streets as can sustain an advance in rates. The leading discount brokers report an increased unwillingness to buy long paper; the market for paper over 60@90 days is very firm at seven per cent, if sales were forced, it is likely that an advance of ¼ per cent. might be obtained. Short first-class acceptances continue to sell at six per cent; and the established commission houses on the Stock Exchange find no difficulty in obtaining money on call at the same rate, or even ⅝ on State or Federal securities. The feeling among money brokers is that there ought to be, and there will be shortly, an advance of rates; but thus far it seems pretty-hard to get prices up.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

	RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE YESTERDAY.						
	Flour, bbls.	Wht. bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Cat. Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.
By Lake	119						
By Canal		2'95	4317	3011			
" G. & C. U. R. R.	1846	39586	120	4036	2675	150	240
" R. I. R. R.	1'43	164 0	100	200			
" Ill. C. R. R.	877	11720	1040	660	1300	151	
" M. S. R. R.	1000	5000	13577	2901	700	240	
" N. W. R. R.						54	
" C. A. & St. L.	1920	1000				4	
Total	5667	77 35	7'48	9464	5 75	600	240

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE YESTERDAY.						
To Buffalo	1100	58930		13940		
To Oswego		2940	14262			
To Ogdensburgh	1000	11500				
Other Ports	19	164 0		60		
Total	2119	89430	14262	50	13940		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.			
RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	1,683,000	Wheat, bu	140,000
Shingles, No	2'0,000	Corn, bu	2,000
Shingles, M	2'0,0 0	Flour, bbls	3,2'2
Pickets, No	2'0,000	Pickets, No	45
Staves, No	58,00	Meal, tons	1
Hoops, No	5,000	Hay, tons	2
Hoops, No	5,000	Grass Seed, bu	800
Hides, No	1,000	Hides, No	1
Coal, tons	1,581	Sugar, brls	7
Wood, cds	447	Pork, brls	1
Bark, cds	94	Tallow, brls	28
Shingle Bolts, cds	160	Lard, brls	2'5
Flour, brls	2'00	Apples, brls	2'8
Meal, brls	1,200	Potatoes, brls	1'0
Peaches, brls	1,000	Alcohol, brls	2'2
Beef, brls	2'0	Whiskey, brls	1'0
Butter, lbs	37	Tobacco, lbs	10
Cheese, lbs	3'7	Sundries, pkgs	10
Lard, brls	2'0	Malt, bu	1'0
Fish, brls	80		
	50		
Sundries, pkgs			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.			
RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Wheat, bu	2,125	Lumber, ft	173,479
Corn, bu	1,665	Shingles, M	2'0,000
Oats, bu	8,014	Shingles, No	75,000
Rye, bu	1,000	Staves, No	20,000
Barley, bu	14,0'0	Hoops, No	1,000
Flour, lbs	2,317	Staves, bu	1,000
Cooper's ware, lbs	500	Hides, No	1,000
Sundries, lbs	1,000		
Stone, cy	20		

The Wheat market opened quite firm this morning, and several sales were made early at an advance of 1c above yesterday's quotations, but on Change it weakened under an advance in freight and dull news from New York, and declined 1@1½c on Spring grades. Winter grades, however, were in active request for the Pittsburgh and Buffalo markets, and Red advanced 1@2c. About 120,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands at 90@92c for No. 1 Red; 81@86c for No. 2 Red; 91c for No. 2 White; 79@80c for No. 3 Spring; 77@79c for No. 2 Spring; and 73½@74c for Rejected—the market closing weak at the inside quotations for Spring, and firm for Winter. It will be seen from the sales above, that the shipments of wheat to-day were large—148,000 bushels. The Flour market was very firm, and buyers more readily acceded to the advance demanded and partially established yesterday. About 25,000 barrels were sold at $4@5.35 for White Winter brands; $4.30@4.50 for Red Winter; $4.25 for Winter Super; $3.65@4.28 for low grade to choice Spring Extras; and $3.25@3.50 for Spring Super. Corn in fair demand; but buyers were less anxious to pay extreme rates. About 12,000 bushels changed hands at 72c for No. 2, and 73@75c for No. 1—the latter figure for a round lot of 10,000 bushels. Oats were very quiet, and prices inside lower. About 5,500 bushels were sold at 30@31c in store, according to location. Rye firm and in good request at 62@63c in store. There is a continued good inquiry for Barley, and the advance of yesterday was fully sustained. About 8,000 bushels were sold in lots at 57c for No. 2, and 64@65c for No. 1 in store—principally the latter figure. Timothy Seed quiet, with less offering, and but little disposition to operate among buyers or sellers. Sales to-day range from $2.10@2.15 per prime. Highwines firm at 26½c. Alcohol, advanced to 56c. Hides steady. Nothing doing in Provisions.

The scarcity of vessels caused an advance of 1c per bushel in freights to-day. Vessels took wheat to Buffalo at 7c, and a propeller at 7½c; wheat to Thorold at 6½c. At the close vessels were being held at 7½@7½c for wheat to Buffalo.

GRAIN BURNED.—At Clyde, N. Y., 12,000 bu. wheat, barley and malt, were destroyed by the burning of a grain warehouse.

GRAIN AFLOAT FOR OSWEGO.—On the 22d inst., there was afloat for Oswego 337,061 bu. wheat and 12,047 bu. corn.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Receipts, 21,766 sks wheat, 1,407 sks corn, 7,522 sks oats, 616 sks rye, 1,364 sks barley. Wheat buoyant, with sales at 65@84c for spring, and 75c to $1.12 for winter. Corn, 75 to 80c. Oats, 40 to 46c. Barley, 50 to 65c. Rye, 65c. Whisky, 26½c. Timothy seed, $2.20. Mess pork, $13.75 to $14. Super flour, $4.05 to $4.20.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—Receipts, 2774 bbls flour; no corn; 1853 bus wheat; 540 bus oats; 510 bus barley. The *Gazette* of this morning says:

There was more activity in the flour market to-day, with indications of a speculative feeling, and prices advanced 10c per bbl, closing at $4.75 @4.80 for superfine. Sales, 2,000 bbls. For extra in New York prices advanced 10@15 per bbl., but our quotations are still close upon the rates current here, the comparison being as follows:

New York	$4.75@4.85
Cincinnati	4.70@4.80
Margin	0.05 0.05

The margin would not cover the cost of shipment, by considerable, but this is not the point that engages the attention of parties disposed to invest in this market. Higher prices, it is expected, will prevail within the next ninety days, and operations are based upon this anticipation. Wheat was in moderate demand at previous prices. Receipts continue light. Corn advanced two cents per bushel for corn in the field—a handsome price for the new crop. Barley is in moderate demand at 55@60c for good spring to prime fall. Oats have advanced to 45@50c. Whisky advanced to 25c, with an active demand.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Receipts, 4,479 bbls flour; 932 bu corn; 2,500 bu oats. Corn firm but quiet at 98c at 01.00. Oats, 46c. Rye 85c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Receipts, 29,459 bbls flour; 63,208 bu wheat; 54,000 bu corn; 56,895 bu oats; 5,685 bu rye.

OSWEGO—Sept. 26.—Receipts, 329 brls flour; 28,648 bu wheat; 30,891 bu barley; 1,400 bu rye. Since our last report there has been a good demand for wheat, chiefly spring, but owing to the continued scarcity of tonnage the disposition on the spot, sales to a fair extent have been effected for future delivery. Market firm. Sales 4,500 in prime white Canadian at $1.14; 5,600 bu Milwaukee club at private terms; 16,800 bu Chicago spring No 2 at 89c, and 11,000 bu do at 90c, the two latter to arrive. Corn very scarce and wanted. Barley without material change. Sales 4,000 bu Canadian at 82c, and 4,684 bu do at 83c to arrive. Rye in demand, with sales of 5,500 bu at 72c afloat and in store. Oats nominal; none in market.

The British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Sept. 12.]

The broken weather of the past week has prevented the entire completion of the corn harvest, and done some injury to the second cut of grass, which has proved abundant. The fall of rain, though so frequent since May, has proved insufficient to replenish the wells in many places. In some localities they are either very low or entirely dry, the subsoil and rapid growth of vegetation having absorbed the small surplus. With all the damage done by the storms, there must have been a severe failure as respects harvest, but not the rain been both timely and abundant. The surface of the soil, nevertheless, looks unusually verdant, mangolds and turnips show plenty of feed, and there is good provision for keep, notwithstanding the reappearance of disease among potatoes.

The northern parts of this island, as well as of Germany, appear to have benefitted by the great heat of July, to ripen and cure their Wheat crop and its extra fine quality; while the south, both here and in France, as well as in Italy, has suffered. In Armorica, also, it would appear that, notwithstanding the over produce, fine quality is scarce, and the tone of the markets both here and at Odessa has improved. Our own markets being still well supplied have not yet recovered. Old wheat has not receded in value, and fine may be only slightly given way; but the bulk, being inferior, has been difficult of sale, with prices irregular. The averages say now be expected from recent sales to reach the lowest point of last year, and were there fears of American imports, still lower rates might be in prospect. Already, however, growers in the United States are said to be holding back for better markets, and New York supplies do not yet equal the demand.

The arrivals off the coast since Sept. 1 have been 75, of which 21 were wheat and 40 Maize; and the business transacted has been as follows: 8 cargoes of wheat, 2 of Marianopoli, and 1 Berdianski at 45s 9d, 3 Taganrog Ghirka at 42s, 1 Polish Odessa at 41s 3d, 1 Galatz at 39s, 20 cargoes of maize at 29s to 29s 9, 3 cargoes of barley at 22s to 23 14d per qr.

The sales noted last week were 88,577 qrs. Wheat at 41s, against 101,210 qrs. last year. The London averages were 42s 3d on 4,009 qrs. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending August 31, in Wheat and Flour, were equal to 47,008 qrs.

The Scotch markets have been heavy and lower for Wheat and Oats, but Barley has somewhat improved.

In Ireland, the potato disease is more confirmed. Native wheat, at Dublin, though in good supply, moved off freely at former rates, and barley was somewhat higher, but oats declined 6d per bbl. Irish wheat at Waterford has been in demand at 46@47s per barrel for good qualities, but flour was rather lower. Oats being in small quantity, obtained 3d to 6d per bbl more for complete parcels of grain. Barley declined 6d per bbl. Maize was in better request. At Cork foreign wheat was dull, but oats, though in greater plenty, were 2d to 3d per bbl dearer.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1c. The following charters were made to day: Propeller Plymouth, for Buffalo at 7½c; scar. Kenosha, wheat to Buffalo at 7c; bark Winslow, corn, to load on Saturday with wheat for Buffalo at 6½c; a br. J. F. Kinland engaged yesterday evening for wheat to Buffalo at 6¾c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,867 bbls; shipments, 2,213 bbls. Market very firm. Sales to day were: 100 bbls "Orient" White Winter at $5.25 delivered; 400 bbls do at $5.20; 100 bbls at $4.75 delivered; 50 bbls Red Winter at $4.50; 100 bbls do at $4 50; 50 bbls super White Winter at $4.3'; 100 bbls "warpath" Spring Extra, Rice, Kent & Co.'s make, 4,700 at $4.75 for "Council Hill" do, 120 bbls "Rock Island City" do, and 500 bbls choice do [b ands private] all at $4.25 delivered; 17 bbls "Peerless" do at $4.25 delivered; 100 bbls do "Genesee" do at $4 20 on track; 100 bbls do at $4.20 delivered; 100 bbls "Lockport Hydraulic" do at $4.15; 200 bbls good Spring Extras [brands private] at $4.15 delivered; 100 bbls common Spring Extras at $3.75; 100 bbls do at $3.80; 100 bbls "Eddy" super at $3.50 delivered; 33 bbls good do at $3.50 delivered; 50 bbls do at $3.35. Rye Flour in fair demand. 20 bbls good sold at 4½7¾.

WHEAT—Receipts, 77,238 bu; shipments, 56,463 bu. WINTER—In good demand and advanced 1@2c. Sales were —300 bu good white by sample at $1 00 on track; 300 bu No. 1 Red at 92c in store; 700 bu No. 1 Red at 90c in store; 2,500 bu do at 91c in store; 1,000 bu do at 92c in store; 1,800 bu No. 2 Red at 82c in store; 1000 bu do at 81½c in store; 1,800 bu do at 82c in store; 900 bu Rejected at 76c in store; 1,000 bu do at 77c in store; 2,000 bu do at 78c in store; 1,000 bu do at 79c in store. SPRING—In good demand and advanced ½c. Sales were —700 bu No. 1 spring at $1 01 in store; 1000 bu do at 76½c f. o. b.; 300 bu do at 75½c in store; 300 bu No. 2 at 75c in store; 2 bu do No. 1 in bag at 76 delivered.

OATS—Receipts, 2,444 bu; shipments, 59 bu. Market quiet. Sales to-day were: 700 bu No. 1 at 31c in store; 2000 bu do at 32c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 2854 bu; shipments, none. Market firm. Sales were: 700 bu No. 1 at 62c in store; 700 bu do at 63½c in store; 1000 bu do at 63c in store; 650 bu do at 64c at depot.

BARLEY—Receipts, 5,155 bu; shipments, 13,040 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 300 bu No. 1 at 64c in store; 600 bu do in lots at 65c in store; 1100 bu No. 2 at 57c in store.

SEEDS—Receipts, 31,338 lbs. Market quiet. Sales were: 200 bs prime in lots at $2.11; 150 bu do at $2.10.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 61 bbls. Quiet but firm at 26½c.

ALCOHOL—Advanced—closing at 56c per gal.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $13.50.

LARD—In limited demand at 11@11¼.

TALLOW—Scarce and in demand at 10¼c.

HIDES—Receipts, 44,033 lbs. Market steady. Packers grs: Hides, 7c; Green salted, 8@8½c; Dry Flint, 18@18½c.

SALT—700 bbls. Firm and at $1 30.

POTATOES—Receipts, 178 bu. Quiet at 37½@42c.

APPLES—Dull at 2@3 50 per bbl.

PEACHES—Dull at 50c per bu. Market very dull and glutted. Prime Peaches 4@8 00.

DRIED FRUIT—100 sks Dried Apples at 6½c; 60 sks do at 8c.

POULTRY—Chickens, 41.6@41 75 per doz; Ducks, 41.50 @41 75 per doz; Turkeys, 7@7½c per lb.

EGGS—Firm and in demand at 16c per doz.

BUTTER—Dull at 10@11c for Roll. 13@14c for Firkin.

SHORTS—50 sks Shorts at $9.00 on track.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 9 cars cattle and 27 stock hogs. Shipments, 5 cars cattle. The market to-day was very dull for all kinds of cattle, and prices ruled low. There was no good cattle, and $4.00@4.50 for stock hogs. No sheep on the market.

Sales at Sherman's yards to-day were:

2	Cattle averaging	1150	lbs at $2.75
4	"	964	" 2.75
1	"	1310	" 3.00
1	"	1185	" 3.00
3	"	1100	" 2.60
2	"	995	" 2.5
1	"	1150	" 2.75
3	"	1048	" 2.35
2	"	900	" 2.50
1	"	1080	" 2.00
1 Cow		1185	" 2.25
1	"	1060	" 2.00
2	"	1090	" 2.00
27	Stock Hogs	114	" 4.00

Left over 125 cattle.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

FLOUR—26@10c better, with sales of 12,300 bbls at $4.70 @4.75 for superfine; 4.85@5 for common to good extra State; 4.85@5.15 for common to good extra Genesee; 4.90@5.15 for common to good extra Ohio; 4.90@5.15 for common to good extra Western; 5.05@5.40 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; 5.45@5.60 for trade and family brands do; 4.70@4.75 for superfine Southern; 4.85@5.15 for common to good extra do; 5.20@5.60 for fancy and extra do; 4.70@4.75 for superfine Canadian; 4.85@5.15 for common to good extra do; 5.20@5.60 for fancy and extra do; 4.90@5.15 for common to good extra Genesee; 5.20@5.60 for fancy and extra do; 5.65@6.50 for extra Genesee. Rye flour in fair request at $4.35@4.60.

GRAIN—Wheat closing heavy and declining, with sales of 28,000 bu at $1.28@1 30 for white Western; 1.21@1 for good Milwaukee club; 1.18@1 20 for amber Iowa; 1.15@1 16 for choice red; Rye dropping, with sales of 34,000 bu at 81c. Barley nominal. Sales to-day range from $2.10@2.15 per bush. Corn heavy—sales 80,000 bu at 82½c for low southern; for mixed western 86c offered and 88c asked. Oats dull and heavy at 41@44c for state, and 42@46c for western and Canadian.

WHISKEY—Firmer, sales 300 bbls at 27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and un hanged; sales 2,500 brls at $15 75 for mess; 10 50@11 00 for prime; 12 50@13 00 for prime mess beef quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; sales and firm at 11½@11¾c. Butter firmer; sales 200 bbls at 15@20c for ordinal. Lard scarce and unchanged; sales 60 brls at 10½@11½c. Cheese firmer; sales 100 boxes at 10@11½c for ordinary to prime factory and fine ordinary at 12@12½c for fancy and extra old. Rice firmer; sales 200 tierces at 5¾@6¾c for prime.

FREIGHTS—Steady. To Liverpool, per steamer, M S 5d; per sail, 7½d; Cork, per sail, 6s 6d; Hamburg, per sail, 7s 6d; Antwerp, per sail, 7½d; Rotterdam, per sail, 7½d; London, per sail, 7½d; Glasgow, per sail, 7½d; Belfast, per sail, 7½d; Dublin, per sail, 7½d; Bristol, per sail, 7½d; Cardiff, per sail, 7½d; Havre, per sail, 7½d; Bremen, per sail, 7½d; Hull, per sail, 7½d; Barcelona, per sail, 7½d; Genoa, per sail, 7½d; Trieste, per sail, 7½d; Leghorn, per sail, 7½d; Marseilles, per sail, 7½d; Naples, per sail, 7½d; Ancona, per sail, 7½d; Gibraltar, per sail, 7½d; Malaga, per sail, 7½d; Cadiz, per sail, 7½d; Lisbon, per sail, 7½d; Oporto, per sail, 7½d; Rio Janeiro, per sail, 7½d; Buenos Ayres, per sail, 7½d; Valparaiso, per sail, 7½d; Sydney, per sail, 7½d; Melbourne, per sail, 7½d; Calcutta, per sail, 7½d; Bombay, per sail, 7½d; Madras, per sail, 7½d; Shanghai, per sail, 7½d; Hong Kong, per sail, 7½d; Manilla, per sail, 7½d; Batavia, per sail, 7½d; Singapore, per sail, 7½d; Penang, per sail, 7½d; Rangoon, per sail, 7½d; Moulmein, per sail, 7½d; Akyab, per sail, 7½d; Amoy, per sail, 7½d; Foochow, per sail, 7½d; Ningpo, per sail, 7½d; Canton, per sail, 7½d; Whampoa, per sail, 7½d; Macao